Daily Report

Central Eurasia

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Central Eurasia

FBIS-SOV-95-186 *26 September 1995*

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Key Developments

Rokhlin Running for Duma To Earn Money

MK2309130995 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 3

[Interview with Lieutenant General Lev Rokhlin, commander of the 8th Army Corps, chief of the Volgograd Garrison, and number three on the electoral list of "Russia Is Our Home," by Konstantin Krasnopolskiy; place and date not given: "General Rokhlin: I Do Not Need a Seat in the Duma" — first passage is KOMMERSANT-DAILY introduction followed by Ilya Bulavinov commentary]

[FBIS Translated Text] Participation by the Russian military in the electoral marathon has become commonplace. Active and retired generals have embarked on a march to authority. But the emergence of Lieutenant General Lev Rokhlin, commander of the 8th Army Corps and chief of the Volgograd Garrison — who became famous in Chechnya but later rejected decorations and accused "those who made profits by trading in arms and oil" with Dudayev — as the number three candidate on the list of "Russia Is Our Home" [NDR] has become a sensation. General Rokhlin gave his first interview after being nominated to the central list of the NDR movement to KOMMERSANT-DAILY's correspondent in Volgograd.

[Krasnopolskiy] Did you join the NDR because your heart is in it or because the Defense Ministry urged you to do so?

[Rokhlin] In this interview I would like to veer away from talk about specific persons or specific policies being made in Moscow. The sole military general of the active Army who is actually and objectively taking part in a bloc is General Rokhlin, and the bloc is "Russia Is Our Home." We should have a system where active servicemen, if they serve the state and the government, will not have a moral or any other right to join blocs opposed to the state which the army serves. If General Rokhlin wished to join this bloc as a private citizen, he would not be able to do so, but he found himself there for the sole reason that there is the 8th Guards Corps with courageous personnel, who fulfilled their mission in Chechnya with honor.

[Krasnopolskiy] What will you get from your participation in the bloc?

[Rokhlin] When I received an invitation to back "Our Home," I had many doubts as to the usefulness of my involvement in this undertaking from the point of view of the Army and my Motherland. Within a short period of time these doubts have disappeared. At the first congress I personally asked for the floor, and there was not one word of flattery in my speech, only criticism and the demand that the Russian Army be supported. This was a major forum, which was attended by the whole government, presidential representatives, and governors, and the opportunity to convey the Army's woes to such a representative audience was something that really mattered. Soon I sensed positive changes on certain questions I raised before the audience. I had the opportunity to meet with Sergey Belayev, chairman of the State Property Committee, and discuss with him problems facing the Army and my corps, which I thought could not be resolved in these hard times of a cash-strapped Army. He firmly promised to help. During my meeting with Viktor Chernomyrdin I also revealed to him the troubles and problems facing my corps. He pledged to try to resolve many of them. I will not reveal any secrets, but if this assistance is given, as a professional who has served more than six years in wars and "hot spots," I am confident that my corps could do much to the benefit of Russia.

[Krasnopolskiy] What do you think the Army currently means for the state?

[Rokhlin] Presently terrible things are occurring not only in Chechnya, but also in Yugoslavia. The Chechen problem would have by no means become so dragged out had Russia not allowed such losses to be inflicted on its army. And what is being perpetrated on the brotherly soil of the Serbs in Yugoslavia? Can you imagine something like that taking place even 10 years ago without Russia's consent? During the Caribbean crisis, when Soviet missiles were deployed in Cuba just a few hundred kilometers from major U.S. cities, America did not venture a single careless step. America sat down at the negotiating table. This is what the value of the Army, the value of Russian prestige, and the value of its prosperity mean. There is no talking with the poor and the weak. As of today, Russia's integrity largely depends on the Army. I reject parties that hold up nationalism as their banner. I reject politicians who, having once tasted power, could not keep it and brought the country to the brink, but now are once again striving to regain it, asserting that this time around they will surely succeed. I am convinced that currently many leaders are guided not so much by a desire to help the people as by a desire to elbow their way to power, for which goal they are ready to plunge the country into the flame of civil war. For this reason, I think that one of the Army's main missions is to stave off civil war and Russia's collapse. The first buds of stabilization have emerged in the country, for which reason Russia does not need any more upheavals or new ideas on how to rebuild the country within 500 or 700 days.

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As I formerly refused to accept high decorations and promotions, so will I in the future. I am not striving to enter the Duma or to grab political or military power. As regards the military, we will energetically contest these elections. We realized that we had made a mistake by not contesting elections before. Our problems are often stonewalled by local authorities and in parliament, while our requests fall on deaf ears. My corps has not received a single apartment from the Volgograd mayor for 2.5 years; he did not give a single square meter to a wounded serviceman or a dead serviceman's family. But during the four years of the mayor's government, such monsters as Russkiy Dom Selenga (RDS), Russkaya Nedvizhimost [Russian Real Estate], and Khoper-Invest emerged. Could they spring up without the administration's support? Now we have started looking after orphanages, helping veterans. At our initiative a military cemetery on Mamayev Hill is being built to bury everyone who died defending his Motherland, including in time of peace. But our capacities and possibilities are too insignificant. For this reason, in order to support the Army and the people, we are nominating the most honest, organized servicemen, who are untainted by corruption and who are capable of helping to get the country moving.

[Krasnopolskiy] Will you become a Duma member upon winning a deputy seat?

[Rokhlin] No, I don't need this seat.

[Article includes the following boxed commentary by Ilya Bulavinov]

Despite his popularity with the troops, which Lev Rokhlin earned during the Chechen campaign, his decision to run for the Duma on the list of NDR has seriously dented his standing among junior and mid-level officers (most servicemen connect Chernomyrdin's name with the army's current financial and other everyday woes) — that is, precisely among those whose votes the bloc leaders expected to win by inviting the general to join them. Presently officers recall that in 1983 Rokhlin was dismissed from the post of regimental commander in Afghanistan and reprimanded for unjustified personnel losses. It is said that in Chechnya, too, he spared only his own corps. So Rokhlin will probably not live up to all the expectations pinned on him by NDR.

This seems to be the least of the general's worries. He says with military straightforwardness that he will not take his deputy's seat anyway and that he is using his membership in NDR as a means to extract financial support from the government. If Rokhlin has any ideological differences with his fellow servicemen, they evidently limit themselves to their attitudes to this specific bloc and the premier. Otherwise, everything he said can be heard in any officers' smoking room — irritation at the new Russians' luxury or offense at the fact that 10 years ago Russia's opinion was heeded, but now they won't even talk to us.

In the previous elections Pavel Grachev himself recommended to servicemen that they refrain from running for the Duma. As a result, the military has been effectively deprived of representation in parliament, that is, an important lever of lobbyism. Hopes for "allies," such as the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia [LDPR] or the communists, who gathered many a "military" vote, turned out to be unjustified. This time around the opposite extreme is evident: The military has literally scrambled to run for parliament. As of the beginning of September, without counting those who are included on party lists, a total of 73 servicemen had expressed their desire to become State Duma deputies (now there are more than 100 of them). There are also 19 acting generals and admirals among them. Evidently, this is being done at the Defense Ministry's recommendation, if not by its order. In Moscow, coordination of actions is exercised at the top level: Colonel General Anatoliy Bogdanov, deputy chief of the General Staff, was appointed to supervise the elections. Clearly, the military will find it hard to fight their way into the parliament: They are unlikely to match their rivals in financial terms. Still, it is quite possible that, for instance, Terekhin, chief of the Leningrad Military District's intelligence directorate; Yefimov, commander of the 22nd Army (Moscow Military District); or Zaytsev, commander of the 57th Army Corps (Baykal Military District) may well find "secret reserves" to make a serious bid for a deputy seat. Rokhlin has already started finding such reserves: According to KOMMERSANT-DAILY's information, the assembly of "Patriot," a garrison television studio, whose capacity will eclipse all local commercial channels (the project is estimated at 15 billion rubles), is nearing completion in a Volgograd suburb.

Should the military's arrival in parliament be feared? The answer is more "no" than "yes." The top brass have long ceased being the omnipotent monolith they were traditionally considered to be. The generals are bickering among themselves just as much as the politicians; only at first glance do they appear to be a formidable monolith. Everyone is a representative of someone's team or a supporter of someone's group. With rare exceptions they treat each other with extreme jealousy, seeing a former classmate as a potential rival in the struggle for ranks and posts, which does not halt for even one minute. Real unification, if it is possible at all, can only take place on certain strategic axes — for instance, to support the Army's budget interests.

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But even in this case they will find it hard to compete with the agrarians or the fuel and energy sector in the Duma. The possibility that the communists, the LDPR, or even the Congress of Russian Communities [KRO] may have a serious influence on them and use them for their purposes is remote: They are preoccupied with resolving their own problems, while overtures to the Army are nothing but a matter of tactics. Moreover, experience has shown that upon switching to politics, generals quickly lose ties with their former colleagues and subordinates.

The KRO, however, will undoubtedly find lots of sympathizers in the Army. Georgiy Kondratyev, former deputy defense minister (number three in the "Duma-96" bloc) and Eduard Vorobyev, former first deputy commander of the Ground Troops (number four on the list of Russia's Democratic Choice) — both fired "for Chechnya" — Yevgeniy Podkolzin, current commander of the Airborne Troops (number three in Vladimir Polevanov's "For the Motherland" bloc), who is intended by Moscow strategists to become the main counterbalance to Lebed; and even the famous Boris Gromov (number one in "My Fatherland") cannot match the former 14th Army commander's popularity in the military environment. Curiously, the troops' attitude to Lebed has changed recently. As early as six months ago he was still "a parvenu" and "a talker," but after his resignation he has become the symbol of the Army's hopes. Respect for Lebed was further bolstered after Yuriy Skokov said that he cannot imagine the former Army commander in the post of defense minister. Neither can servicemen: "We have already had one 'good division commander' (Grachev) too many." Lebed's nearest and most realistic prospect, which the Army will accept with satisfaction, is the post of Duma defense committee chief.

At any rate, evidently, the number of Duma members with shoulder boards will increase next year. Officials at the Defense Ministry prefer to reason as follows: The Army's disgruntlement is well known, and the "military" electorate is 40 million voters (including retirees, family members, and relatives); hence, the victory will be ours. Such judgments are but a conditionality. There is yet another factor, however — the vibrant process of "repoliticizing" the Army — which has been overlooked by most observers in the heat of electoral battles. And even though the process is chaotic in nature, there is a possibility that sooner or later a figure will emerge who will bring together and communicate a sense of direction to the military machine, which, albeit in bad shape, can terrify one by its sheer size. And this will mean a hard time for civilian politicians.

Candidate Lists for Elections Published (Part V)

954F3441A Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Sep 95 pp 4-6

[List of Candidates: "Federal List of Duma Deputy Candidates"]

[FBIS Translated Text]

[Box] "The first publication of the full text of a federal constitutional law, federal law, or act of a chamber of the Federal Assembly in ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA or SOBRANIYE ZAKONODATELSTVA ROSSIYSKOY FEDERATSII will be considered the official publication." — Article 4 of the Federal Law on the procedure for the publication and entering into force of federal constitutional laws, federal laws, and acts of chambers of the Federal Assembly."

List of candidates for deputy to the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, for balloting in elections by federal electoral district, nominated by the Power to the People electoral bloc and certified by the RF Central Electoral Commission on 1 September 1995 (decree no. 11/85-P); supplement to the proceedings of the Power to the People electoral bloc congress for 28 August 1995.

1. Ryzhkov, Nikolay Ivanovich, born 28 September 1929, president, Eurasia international voluntary association, residing in Moscow.

2. Babrin, Sergey Nikolayevich, born 31 January 1959, chairman, Russian Nationwide Union (political party), residing in Omsk.

3. Shuvalova, Yelena Anatolyevna, born 2 August 1956, coordinating council chairman, Mothers' Movement for Social Justice, a Russiawide voluntary association, residing in Moscow.

4. Ganichev, Valeriy Nikolayevich, born 3 August 1933, administration chairman, RF (Russian Federation) Union of Writers, residing in Moscow.

5. Terekhov, Stanislav Nikolayevich, born 28 August 1955, chairman, Union of Officers, a Russiawide voluntary organization, residing in Moscow.

6. Karpov, Anatoliy Yevgenyevich, born 23 May 1951, chess player, residing in Moscow.

7. Kartashov, Vladimir Petrovich, born 3 May 1941, head, Saransk electric lamp factory, residing in Saransk.

8. Lebedev, Vladimir Nikolayevich, born 10 June 1952, director, Legal Aid legal center, residing in Tallin, Estonian Republic.

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9. Semenetskiy, Andrey Nikitovich, born 20 December 1949, Slavic World voluntary association, administration chairman, residing in Moscow.

10. Stankevich, Zigmund Antonovich, born 9 July 1951, deputy department head, Russian Academy of Government Service, residing in Moscow.

11. Kandinskiy, Yuliy Aleksandrovich, born 28 September 1936, vice-president, Foreign Policy Association, residing in Moscow.

12. Tikhonov, Georgiy Ivanovich, born 1 March 1934, chairman, Union popular movement, residing in Moscow.

Regional Groups of Candidates for Deputy

1. Moscow Capital Region

(Moscow)

1. Koryagina, Tatyana Ivanovna, born 10 June 1943, professor, RF Academy of Natural Sciences, residing in Moscow.

2. Trushin, Vasiliy Petrovich, born 19 September 1934, member, Expert Council on Fighting Crime, a Russian nationwide union, residing in Moscow.

3. Uvarov, Boris Ivanovich, born 1 April 1938, senior investigator, RF General Prosecutor's Office, residing in Moscow.

4. Kodin, Mikhayil Ivanovich, born 26 May 1943, deputy chairman, Moscow Intellectual-Business Club's Council of Voluntary Associations, residing in Moscow.

5. Leonov, Nikolay Sergeyevich, born 22 August 1928, professor, MGIMO (Moscow State Institute for International Relations) of the RF MID (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), residing in Moscow.

6. Ilyina, Natalya Vladimirovna, born 17 May 1960, scientific associate, Radiotechnical Institute, residing in Moscow.

7. Myslovskiy, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich, born 29 February 1944, general director, Victims of Economic Crimes Assistance Fund, residing in Moscow.

8. Kochanov, Yuriy Ivanovich, born 20 March 1952, military serviceman, residing in Moscow.

9. Volchkov, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, born 6 July 1941, director, Museum of the History of Youth Movements, residing in Moscow.

10. Larionova, Nina Yakovlevna, born 24 April 1939, president, Russian Union for Children's Social Defense, residing in Moscow.

11. Berezin, Vladimir Fedorovich, born 14 November 1940, rear admiral, reserves, residing in Moscow.

12. Sayenko, Gennadiy Vasilyevich, born 1 August 1945, deputy chairman, RF Central Union, residing in Moscow.

13. Pishvanov, Dmitriy Glebovich, born 23 April 1952, advisor, RF MID, residing in Moscow.

14. Dunayevskiy, Viktor Prokofyevich, born 10 May 1933, department head, Moscow Customs, residing in Moscow.

15. Bryksin, Oleg Aleksandrovich, born 21 January 1946, president, International Commerce University, residing in Moscow.

16. Ovcharenko, Georgiy Semenovich, born 15 April 1946, deputy editor-in-chief, GOLOS weekly, residing in Moscow.

17. Doroshenko, Nikolay Ivanovich, born 16 September 1951, administration secretary, Russian Union of Writers, residing in Moscow.

18. Fedosov, Viktor Ivanovich, born 7 March 1942, administrator, Central Council of the Russian Union of Pensioners, residing in Moscow.

19. Alekseyev, Gennadiy Afanasyevich, born 24 February 1953, senior secretary, Russian Orthodox Movement, residing in Moscow.

20. Shepelev, Georgiy Ivanovich, born 2 July 1950, administration chairman, New Russian Public Movement, residing in Moscow.

21. Pushkarev, Nikolay Fedoseyevich, born 9 January 1937, professor, Russian Economics Academy, residing in Moscow.

22. Yakovlevna, Nina Dmitriyevna, born 21 March 1935, cochairman, Patriotic Council of Women, residing in Moscow.

23. Shokina, Lidiya Ivanovna, born 15 November 1941, economist, RF Chamber of Trade and Industry, residing in Moscow.

24. Sukhov, Yevgeniy Nikitich, born 30 October 1939, general director, Ekoprom TOO (limited liability partnership), residing in Moscow.

25. Yermakova, Lyudmila Vasilyevna, born 26 December 1942, department head, State Sanitation Control Center for sea and air transport, residing in Moscow.

26. Titov, Mikhayil Georgiyevich, born 30 November 1921, cochairman, Labor Moscow, a voluntary political association, residing in Moscow.

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27. Popov, Albert Lvovich, born 28 May 1954, consultant, Agricultural Association, residing in Moscow.

28. Filippov, Vladimir Vasilyevich, born 14 July 1947, professor, Moscow State University, residing in Moscow.

29. Markov, Gennadiy Vladlenovich, born 26 October 1950, oculist, residing in Moscow.

30. Oskin, Viktor Vasilyevich, born 5 December 1944, deputy's aide, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Moscow.

31. Usov, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, born 6 July 1945, engineer, S. V. Ilyushin Design Bureau, residing in Moscow.

32. Gusev, Leonid Yuryevich, born 12 May 1966, scientific associate, Center for International Research, MGIMO, RF MID, residing in Moscow.

2. Moscow Oblast

1. Koryakin, Vladimir Stepanovich, born 13 July 1946, cochairman, All-Russian Council of Workers, residing in Elektrostal, Moscow Oblast.

2. Volodin, Eduard Fedorovich, born 6 December 1939, writer, residing in Moscow.

3. Isayev, Igor Andreyevich, born 11 June 1945, first pro-rector, Moscow Legal Academy, residing in Moscow.

4. Shaaban, Shaaban, born 23 August 1956, editor-in-chief, ALKODS newspaper, residing in Moscow.

5. Krasyukov, Gennadiy Grigoryevich, born 29 December 1950, senior teacher, Moscow State Open University, residing in Ruza, Moscow Oblast.

6. Vinogradova, Natalya Arsentyevna, born 10 June 1943, director, Union fund, residing in Moscow.

7. Surkov, Aleksandr Borisovich, born 16 August 1950, senior teacher, Kolomna Pedagogical Institute, residing in Kolomna, Moscow Oblast.

8. Kostina, Tatyana Sergeyevna, born 19 December 1954, knitter, Yegoryevsk Red Star Knitting Factory, residing in Kolomna, Moscow Oblast.

9. Varfalomeyeva, Yelena Dmitriyevna, born 11 January 1944, consultant to ideological administration, Russian Nationwide Union, residing in Kishinev.

10. Andropov, Sergey Nikolayevich, born 26 October 1953, deputy head, Main Administration for Labor and Social Issues of the Moscow Oblast administration, residing in Troyitsk, Moscow Oblast.

11. Zhuravleva, Lyubov Mikhaylovna, born 26 October 1950, dean, Moscow Transport Engineers' Institute, residing in Moscow.

12. Grishin, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, born 5 March 1953, senior scientific associate, State Scientific Research Engineering Institute, residing in Balashikha, Moscow Oblast.

13. Safronov, Sergey Aleksandrovich, born 23 August 1972, history teacher, Balashikha High School No. 3, residing in Balashikha, Moscow Oblast.

3. Petrograd Region

(Saint Petersburg)

1. Chernushenko, Vladislav Aleksandrovich, born 17 December 1943, rector, Saint Petersburg Conservatory, residing in Saint Petersburg.

2. Gorbachev, Igor Olegovich, born 20 October 1927, actor, Bolshoi Dramatic Theater, residing in Saint Petersburg.

3. Yugin, Viktor Alekseyevich, born 23 March 1940, director, Saint Petersburg Municipal Assembly press center, residing in Saint Petersburg.

4. Denisov, Yuriy Aleksandrovich, born 12 April 1939, professor, Saint Petersburg State University, residing in Saint Petersburg.

5. Ushakova, Lyudmila Vladimirovna, born 30 November 1946, leading economist, LOMO AO (joint-stock company), residing in Saint Petersburg.

6. Kalinina, Tatyana Alekseyevna, born 27 September 1940, laboratory head, Leningrad Machine-Tool Construction Association, residing in Saint Petersburg.

7. Makarov, Viktor Pavlovich, born 21 January 1942, chairman, Saint Petersburg organization, Russian Nationwide Union, residing in Saint Petersburg.

8. Kalinina, Valentina Ivanovna born 15 July 1946, deputy director, Saint Petersburg High School No. 1623, residing in Saint Petersburg.

9. Antonov, Andrey Vitalyevich, born 27 September 1956, chairman, Saint Petersburg Division, Union of Officers, residing in Saint Petersburg.

10. Lebedkin, Vladimir Ivanovich, born 28 August 1974, security firm associate, residing in Saint Petersburg.

11. Anikin, Aleksandr Gavrilovich, born 2 May 1938, general director, Lenfintorg AO, residing in Saint Petersburg.

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12. Tkach, Yuriy Vladimirovich, born 9 April 1946, general director, Petrobalt AO, residing in Saint Petersburg.

13. Kyurshin, Sergey Petrovich, born 20 June 1949, general director, Sirches AO, residing in Saint Petersburg.

14. Morozova, Yelena, Fedorovna, born 13 January 1960, dean, Technical State University, residing in Saint Petersburg.

15. Solovyev, Vladimir Nikolayevich, born 29 August 1950, teacher, Mozhaysk Military Engineering and Space Academy, residing in Saint Petersburg.

16. Shinkarev, Boris Nikolayevich, born 25 March 1950, deputy chairman, Charitable Fund for Social and Economic Programs, residing in Saint Petersburg.

17. Zaledeyev, Igor Vasilyevich, born 28 February 1958, head, Doctor Yefimov Veterans Clinic, residing in Saint Petersburg.

18. Rogozin, Leonid Dmitriyevich, born 16 May 1945, executive director, ROSPRODSNAB republic association AO, residing in Saint Petersburg.

19. Zlydnikov, Mikhayil Dmitriyevich, born 20 September 1938, president, Russian Farmer association, residing in Saint Petersburg.

20. Plokhotnikov, Yuriy Ivanovich, born 12 November 1955, deputy chairman, Saint Petersburg Charitable Fund for Social and Economic Programs, residing in Saint Petersburg.

4. Baltic Region

(Leningrad Oblast, Kaliningrad Oblast)

1. Sirotinskiy, Aleksandr Sergeyevich, born 15 July 1946, chairman, Northwestern Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Saint Petersburg.

2. Koykolaynen, Lev Alekseyevich, born 13 March 1941, general director, North-West association, residing in Saint Petersburg.

3. Karulin, Nikolay Ivanovich, born 5 January 1936, director, Chernyakhovskiy AO, residing in Chernyakhovsk, Kaliningrad Oblast.

4. Shirokova, Lidiya Nikolayevna, born 19 November 1955, correspondent, NRAVSTVENNOST I MY newspaper, residing in Saint Petersburg.

5. Varfolomeyev, Vladimir Petrovich, born 12 January 1934, pensioner, residing in Pushkin, Leningrad Oblast.

6. Ivanov, Vasiliy Vasilyevich, born 14 January 1954, senior investigator, Primorskoye RUVD (Russian Internal Affairs Administration), residing in Saint Petersburg.

7. Timchenko, Tatyana Aleksandrovna, born 11 February 1942, engineer, Leningrad Construction Institute, residing in Saint Petersburg.

5. North-West Region

(Vologda Oblast, Novgorod Oblast, Pskov Oblast)

1. Belov, Vasiliy Ivanovich, born 23 January 1932, writer, residing in Vologda.

2. Kazakova, Zinayida Ivanovna, born 4 January 1946, director, School No. 5, residing in Velikiye Luki, Pskov Oblast.

3. Zaretskiy, Vyacheslav Ivanovich, born 19 April 1937, Novgorod organization, Russian Nationwide Union, residing in Novgorod.

4. Vinogradov, Viktor Nikolayevich, born 15 January 1942, head, commercial department, Novgorodmezhkhozles association, residing in Novgorod.

Northern European Region

(Arkhangelsk Oblast, Murmansk Oblast, Republic of Karelia, Republic of Komi, Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug)

1. Kislitsyn, Viktor Nikolayevich, born 22 August 1948, officer, Northern Fleet headquarters, residing in Polyarnoye, Murmansk Oblast.

2. Savchenko, Ivan Sergeyevich, born 30 December 1939, general director, Russian Association of Deputies, residing in Murmansk.

3. Podkopayeva, Valentina Stepanovna, born 24 March 1948, correspondent, PLESETSKIYE NOVOSTI newspaper, residing in Severoonezhsk, Arkhangelsk Oblast.

4. Kuts, Georgiy Aleksandrovich, born 26 August 1939, pensioner, MID, residing in Saint Petersburg.

5. Rogatskiy, Yevgeniy Yakovlevich, born 27 April 1950, lawyer, Finyurkam business administration, residing in Syktyvkar, Republic of Komi.

6. Klygo, Rayisa Sergeyevna, born 8 July 1959, chairman, rayon trade union committee for workers in state institutions, residing in Plesetsk, Arkhangelsk Oblast.

7. Koltunov, Anatoliy Borisovich, born 16 November 1943, department head, Federation Council, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Arkhangelsk.

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7. Western Region

(Bryansk Oblast, Smolensk Oblast, Tver Oblast)

1. Lemeshev, Mikhayil Yakovlevich, born 1 January 1926, chairman, Committee on Ecology, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Moscow.

2. Nesterova, Nadezhda Aleksandrovna, born 27 September 1944, department head, TVERSKIYE VEDOMOSTI newspaper, residing in Tver.

3. Orlov, Aleksey Ivanovich, born 1 January 1937, regional organization director, Power to the People!, residing in Smolensk.

4. Chernoguzova, Elvira Nikolayevna, born 4 June 1940, chairman, Smolensk Oblast Regional Division, Mothers' Movement for Social Justice, residing in Aleksino, Dorogobuzhskiy Rayon, Smolensk Oblast.

5.Muzychka, Vladimir Ivanovich, born 20 October 1952, chairman, Bryansk Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Bryansk.

6. Kondrashin, Aleksey Ivanovich, born 13 November 1961, teacher, School No. 32, residing in Bryansk.

7. Lavrov, Nikolay Mikhaylovich, born 22 May 1941, senior scientific associate, Anti-Aircraft Defense Academy, RF Ground Forces, residing in Smolensk.

8. Takunov, Igor Vasilyevich, born 22 December 1945, inspector, Veterok enterprise, residing in Bryansk.

8. Upper Volga Region

(Ivanovo Oblast, Kostroma Oblast, Yaroslavl Oblast)

1. Greshevikov, Anatoliy Nikolayevich, born 29 August 1956, member, Committee on Ecology, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Yaroslavl.

2. Chayka, Yuriy Alekseyevich, born 3 February 1956, chairman, Ivanovo organization, Russian Nationwide Union, residing in Ivanovo.

3. Dunayeva, Nadezhda Leonidovna, born 1 January 1950, expert, Kostroma Information Center, residing in Kostroma.

4. Yeremin, Alvin Yevstafyevich, born 4 May 1932, president, Russian Flax interbranch economic association, residing in Kostroma,

5. Borisov, Vadim Mikhaylovich, born 18 September 1937, senior foreman, Yaroslavl Engine Plant, residing in Yaroslavl.

6. Shukletsov, Yuriy Tarasovich, born 14 September 1945, chairman, Kostroma Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Kostroma.

7. Golovina, Vera Petrovna, born 9 August 1945, legal consultant, Mandatory Medical Insurance Fund, residing in Ivanovo.

9. Lower Oka Region

(Vladimir Oblast, Ryazan Oblast)

1. Sharova, Nina Sergeyevna, born 4 November 1945, teacher, Aleksandrov School No. 114, residing in Aleksandrov, Vladimir Oblast.

2. Zubkov, Aleksandr Ilyich, born 27 January 1939, professor, Academy of the RF MVD (Ministry of Internal Affairs), residing in Moscow.

3. Gavrilov, Aleksandr Alekseyevich, born 23 June 1946, deputy's aide, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Moscow.

4. Alferov, Boris Ivanovich, born 26 February 1941, deputy chairman, Vladimir Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Vladimir.

10. Upper Oka Region

(Kaluga Oblast, Orel Oblast, Tula Oblast)

1. Epimakhov, Aleksandr Leonidovich, born 2 November 1961, deputy chairman, Committee on Security and Defense Issues, Federation Council, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Mtsensk, Orel Oblast.

2. Oreshkin, Gennadiy Anatolyevich, born 8 April 1966, screenwriter, Association of Young Cinematographists, residing in Moscow.

3. Lozinskaya, Zhanna Mikhaylovna, born 3 March 1944, deputy, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Tula.

4. Kovalev, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, born 2 January 1948, deputy director, Kaluga Shoe Factory, residing in Kaluga.

5. Ozerova, Valentina Nikolayevna, born 2 November 1952, teacher, Naryshkino High School, residing in Naryshkino, Orel Oblast.

6. Savin, Valeriy Ivanovich, born 10 August 1949, chairman, Committee on Legislation and Legal Regulation, Orel Oblast Duma, residing in Orel.

7. Basov, Dmitriy Vasilyevich, born 1 July 1966, chief specialist, Orel Oblast Duma, residing in Orel.

8. Astafichev, Pavel Aleksandrovich, born 21 November 1968, chief specilaist, Orel Oblast Duma, residing in Orel.

9. Semenova, Tatyana Dmitriyevna, born 19 August 1953, housewife, residing in Orel.

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11. Central Chernozem Region

(Belgorod Oblast, Voronezh Oblast)

1. Parakin, Anatoliy Fedorovich, born 7 January 1932, chairman, Belgorod Regional Organization, Union of Officers, residing in Belgorod.

2. Mandrygin, Vladimir Ivanovich, born 25 September 1942, sector head, Committee on Ecology, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Moscow.

3. Dorofeyev, Grigoriy Petrovich, born 2 October 1953, consultant, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Moscow.

4. Tryasorukova, Talina Dmitriyevna, born 13 March 1937, teacher, Bekhteyev High School, residing in Korocha, Belgorod Oblast.

5. Orlov, Yuriy Aleksandrovich, born 10 July 1938, chairman, Voronezh Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Voronezh.

6. Bulygin, Viktor Vasilyevich, born 5 May 1948, deputy's aide, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Belgorod.

7. Chubirko, Nikolay Ivanovich, born 26 April 1951, chief hospital physician of Voronezh Oblast, Voronezh Health Care Administration, residing in Voronezh.

8. Urin, Lev Mikhaylovich, born 17 May 1941, deputy, Voronezh Oblast Duma, residing in Voronezh.

9. Begoutov, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, born 20 August 1941, pensioner, MO (Ministry of Defense), residing in Belgorod.

10. Zlobin, Gennadiy Andreyevich, born 17 June 1940, commercial director, Ox TOO, residing in Belgorod.

11. Popov, Aleksandr Mitrofanovich, born 1 October 1934, deputy chairman, Belgorod Municipal Services Administration, residing in Belgorod.

2. Chernozem Region

(Kursk Oblast, Lipetsk Oblast, Tambov Oblast)

1. Golin, Yuriy Vladimirovich, born 23 February 1952, professor, Lipetsk State Pedagogical Institute, residing in Moscow.

2. Drobyshev, Mikhayil Mikhaylovich, born 13 June 1940, foreman, Elektropribor plant, residing in Tambov.

3. Strukov, Nikolay Ivanovich, born 6 February 1944, head, Kursk Legal Consultancy No. 6, residing in Kursk.

4. Yefremov, Yuriy Petrovich, born 29 August 1930, pensioner, MO, residing in Moscow.

5. Agapov, Nikolay Nikolayevich, born 8 February 1950, chairman, Tambov Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Tambov.

6. Kulikov, Nikolay Ivanovich, born 15 November 1948, director, Tambov Regional Division, RF Social Insurance Fund, residing in Tambov.

7. Neplyuyev, Aleksandr Ivanovich, born 12 August 1962, engineer, In Memory of Lenin kolkhoz, residing in Staroye Dubovo, Khlevenskiy rayon, Lipetsk Oblast.

13. Volga-Vyatka Region

(Kirov Oblast, Republic of Mariy El, Republic of Mordovia)

1. Viryukov Nikolay Vasilyevich, born 21 November 1944, deputy, State Assembly, Republic of Mordovia, residing in Saransk.

2. Lykoshin, Sergey Artamanovich, born 5 April 1950, secretary, RF Union of Writers, residing in Moscow.

3. Babushkin, Yuriy Borisovich, born 25 November 1956, Kirov Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Vyatskiye Polyany, Kirov Oblast.

4. Lityushkin, Nikolay Ivanovich, born 5 May 1944, deputy head, Communications Center, residing in Saransk.

14. Volga Region

(Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast, Republic of Chuvashia)

1. Savelyev, Mikhayil Ivanovich, born 23 February 1950, deputy chairman, Union of Officers all-Russian voluntary organization, residing in Yubileynoye, Moscow Oblast.

2. Yershov, Vladimir Yakovlevich, born 18 February 1955, chairman, Chuvash Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Cheboksary.

3. Litvinchuk, Vladimir Ilyich, born 24 August 1951, chairman, Nizhniy Novgorod Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Nizhniy Novgorod.

4. Gusev, Aleksey Yuryevich, born 8 September 1944, senior teacher, Moscow Institute of Municipal Services and Construction, residing in Moscow.

5. Sychev, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, born 16 April 1951, pensioner, MO, residing in Cheboksary.

15. Middle Volga Region

(Samara Oblast, Saratov Oblast)

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1. Gusev, Vladimir Kuzmich, born 19 April 1939, chairman, Committee on Industry, Transportation, Energy, and Communications, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Moscow.

2. Tishina, Olga Yuryevna, born 29 September 1965, chairman, Saratov Regional Division, Mothers' Movement for Social Justice, residing in Saratov.

3. Kuzmina, Svetlana Ivanovna, born 12 October 1946, design engineer, Central Design Bureau, residing in Samara.

4. Dankov, Gennadiy Aleksandrovich, born 13 July 1938, pensioner, MVD, residing in Samara.

5. Kurtasov, Aleksandr Pavlovich, born 12 May 1953, deputy editor, AVANGARD newspaper, residing in Dukhovnitskoye, Saratov Oblast.

6. Yudin, Yuriy Alekseyevich, born 18 September 1940, correspondent, VOLZHSKAYA ZARYA newspaper, residing in Saratov.

16. Lower Volga Region

(Astrakhan Oblast, Volgograd Oblast, Republic of Kalmykia—Khalmg Tangch)

1. Lyapicheva, Yelena Viktorovna, born 3 March 1956, chairman, Russian House national-cultural center, residing in Volgograd.

2. Komissarov, Vyacheslav Sergeyevich, born 25 November 1937, president, Russian Fund for the Defense of Citizens' Rights, Law, and Order, residing in Volgograd.

3. Korotkov, Igor Lvovich, born 15 August 1949, Volgograd Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Volgograd.

4. Kharitonov, Mikhayil Mironovich, born 1 April 1941, deputy general director, Volgogradagrokompani company, residing in Volgograd.

5. Ronshin, Vyacheslav Grigoryevich, born 6 November 1938, deputy general director, Volgogradoblagropromtekhnika AO, residing in Volgograd.

6. Sokolov, Aleksandr Sergeyevich, born 3 May 1950, director, Zelenovskiy sovkhoz, residing in Zelenovskiy, Frolovskiy Rayon, Volgograd Oblast.

7. Arzamastsev, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, born 15 August 1950, member of the administration, Volgograd Okrug of Don Cossacks, residing in Volgograd.

8. Tarasov, Rinariy Leonidovich, born 2 February 1937, director, Volgogradskiy plant, residing in Volgograd.

9. Butrin, Viktor Grigoryevich, born 27 November 1935, chairman, oblast consumers' union, residing in Volgograd.

17. Volga-Sura Region

(Penza Oblast, Ulyanovsk Oblast)

1. Andropov, Igor Yuryevich, born 15 August 1941, special envoy, RF MID, residing in Moscow.

2. Goryacheva, Rayisa Veniaminovna, born 10 September 1951, teacher, Penza High School No. 8, residing in Penza.

3. Vardayev, Oleg Nemrudovich, born 21 May 1941, attorney, Garant legal consultancy, residing in Penza.

4. Kozhevnikov, Vladimir Nikolayevich, born 20 August 1952, assembly administration head, residing in Penza.

18. Republic of Tatarstan

1. Isayev, Boris Mikhaylovich, born 18 June 1935, president, Association of Deputies, residing in Moscow.

2. Akhmetshin, Boris Nuriyevich, born 7 June 1951, chairman, Kazan Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Kazan.

3. Obrezkova, Lyudmila Artemyevna, born 4 November 1947, chairman, Republic of Tatarstan Regional Division, Mothers' Movement for Social Justice, residing in Kazan.

4. Abdrakhmanov, Nariman Khamitovich, born 14 June 1948, correspondent, CHELNINSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper, residing in Naberezhnye Chelny.

Rostov Oblast

1. Gorbatko, Viktor Vasilyevich, born 3 December 1934, Soviet pilot-astronaut, residing in Moscow.

2. Sysoyeva, Svetlana Ivanovna, born 25 July 1947, radio news editor, Rossiya Chemical Combine, residing in Kamensk Shakhtinskiy, Rostov Oblast.

3. Akopyan, Galina Yukhanovna, born 15 March 1959, coordinator, Rostov Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Rostov-on-Don.

4. Shapkina, Tatyana Sergeyevna, born 3 October 1948, chief physician, Gossanepidnadzor, residing in Volgodonsk, Rostov Oblast.

5. Lagutov, Vladimir Viktorovich, born 5 March 1951, ataman, Cherkasskiy Cossack Okrug, Don Forces, residing in Novocherkassk, Rostov Oblast.

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6. Zaytsev, Viktor Ivanovich, born 13 September 1950, electrician, Donpressmash AO, residing in Azov, Rostov Oblast.

7. Yeliseyeva, Yelena Konstantinovna, born 5 February 1939, president, Childhood Charitable Center of the Don, residing in Rostov-on-Don.

20. Krasnodar Region

(Krasnodar Kray, Republic of Adygey)

1. Kondratenko, Nikolay Ignatovich, born 16 February 1940, deputy, Federation Council, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Krasnodar.

2. Glotov, Sergey Aleksandrovich, born 14 December 1959, chairman, Fatherland voluntary political organization of Krasnodar, residing in Krasnodar.

3. Polyakov, Yuriy Aleksandrovich, born 10 August 1936, chairman, October kolkhoz, residing in Starovelichkovskaya, Kalinin Rayon, Krasnodar Kray.

4. Golushko, Vera Fedorovna, born 28 June 1948, admnistrator, Krasnodar Kray Legislative Assembly, residing in Krasnodar.

5. Zatsepina, Nina Andreyevna, born 20 August 1948, member, Committee on Federation Affairs and Regional Policy, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Krasnodar.

6. Tlekhas, Mugdin Salikhovich, born 20 July 1941, general director, Adygeya-Moro Russian-French joint enterprise, residing in Maykope, Republic of Adygeya.

7. Kravchenko, Nikolay Fedorovich, born 28 May 1958, chairman, Kransodar Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Krymsk, Krasnodar Kray.

8. Kharchenko, Nikolay Ivanovich, born 13 September 1946, organizational administration head, Krasnodar Kray Legislative Assembly, residing in Krasnodar.

9. Kurdyuk Petr Mikhaylovich, born 10 April 1949, deputy chairman, Krasnodar Kray Legislative Assembly, residing in Dinskaya, Krasnodar Kray.

10. Petrenko, Valeriy Mikhaylovich, born 23 April 1965, member, Committee for Public Communications, Krasnodar Municipal Duma, residing in Krasnodar.

11. Slesarev, Valeriy Fedorovich, born 6 July 1947, member, Committee for Public Communications, Krasnodar Municipal Duma, residing in Krasnodar.

12. Kharinov, Vladimir Nikolayevich, born 2 April 1950, chairman, Committee on Issues of Education, Science and Culture, Krasnodar Kray Legislative Assembly, residing in Poltavskaya, Krasnoarmeyskiy Rayon, Krasnodar Kray.

13. Mukhina, Galina Vasilyevna, born 15 March 1946, special correspondent, KUBANSKIY NOVOSTI newspaper, residing in Slavyansk-on-Kuban, Krasnodar Kray.

14. Panyukova, Lidiya Nikolayevna, born 14 April 1951, engineer, Kuban Airlines AO, residing in Krasnodar.

15. Bryadikhin, Boris Andreyevich, born 4 February 1931, department head, Kuban Agricultural University, residing in Krasnodar.

16. Derendyayev, Sergey Borisovich, born 7 May 1949, consultant, Federation Council, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Moscow.

21. Stavropol Region

(Stavropol Kray, Karachayevo-Cherkesia)

1. Korobeynikov, Mikhayil Antonovich, born 17 April 1941, deputy staff director, Committee on Agricultural Issues, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Moscow.

2. Zaytseva, Lyudmila Vasilyevna, born 21 July 1946, movie actress, residing in Moscow.

3. Feoktistov, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, born 13 December 1953, deputy head, Stavropol Post Office, residing in Shpakovskoye, Shpakovskiy Rayon, Stavropol Kray.

4. Ponomaryeva, Tamara Aleksandrovna, born 12 March 1941, housewife, residing in Novoterskoye, Mineralnye Vody Rayon, Stavropol Kray.

5. Strygin, Vladimir Pavlovich, born 18 March 1955, member, Committee on Constitutional Legislation and Judicial and Legal Issues, Federation Council, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Moscow.

22. Northern Caucasus Region

(Republic of Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria, Republic of Ingushetia Republic of Northern Ossetia, Chechen Republic)

1. Pirsayidova, Khuri Magomedovna, born 22 April 1947, chief specialist, Committee on Social Policy, Popular Assembly, Republic of Dagestan, residing in Kaspiysk, Republic of Dagestan.

2. Timirzhanov, Valeriy Nuriyevich, born 10 June 1948, deputy chairman, Congress of the Kabardinskiy People, residing in Nalchik.

3. Pshigotyshev, Ali Zramukovich, born 19 July 1950, teacher, Nalchik State University, residing in Nalchik.

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4. Dzotzoyeva, Rita Aleksandrovna, born 31 August 1942, general director, Panatseya AO, residing in Vladikavkaz.

5. Vashchenko, Aleksey Mikhaylovich, born 17 November 1959, military serviceman, residing in Moscow.

23. Northern Ural Region

(Perm Oblast, Republic of Udmurtia, Komi-Permyatskiy Autonomous Okrug)

1. Zalevskaya, Irina Fedorovna, born 11 August 1952, editor-in-chief, FEDERATSIYA newspaper, residing in Moscow.

2. Smirnykh, Valentin Gennadyevich, born 2 November 1940, teacher, Perm River Institute, residing in Perm.

3. Samoylenko, Viktor Ivanovich, born 7 December 1939, pensioner, MO, residing in Perm.

4. Vlasov, Vladimir Maksimovich, born 3 August 1942, pensioner, MVD, residing in Perm.

5. Yablokov, Andrey Mikhaylovich, born 11 July 1959, deputy editor-in-chief, FEDERATSIYA newspaper, residing in Moscow.

24. Republic of Bashkortostan

1. Baskhtiyarova, Lyudmila Khamitovna, born 19 October 1940, secretary, Association of Deputies, residing in Ufa.

2. Drozdenko, Viktor Nikolayevich, born 16 November 1939, chief engineer, Gudravlika plant, residing in Ufa.

3. Vakhitova, Lena Nurullovna, born 19 September 1949, chairman, Bashkir Consumers' Union, residing in Tuymaza, Republic of Bashkortostan.

25. Southern Ural Region

(Chelyabinsk Oblast, Kurgan Oblast, Orenburg Oblast)

1. Fedoseyenkov, Vladimir Viktorovich, born 28 August 1951, deputy chairman, Union of Officers, a Russiawide voluntary organization, residing in Moscow.

2. Chistykh, Olga Aleksandrovna, born 23 March 1932, deputy's aide, Federation Council, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Mayskoye, Kargopolskiy Rayon, Kurgan Oblast.

3. Kurayev, Vladimir Gennadyevich, born 26 March 1963, director, ARS firm, residing in Chelyabinsk.

4. Bonkin, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, born 1 January 1955, chairman, Kurgan Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Kurgan.

5. Gulicheva, Nina Semenovna, born 29 October 1926, manager, Transport Books, residing in Kurgan.

26. Sverdlovsk Oblast

1. Baklanov, Oleg Dmitriyevich, born 17 March 1932, pensioner, residing in Moscow.

2. Sorokin, Gennadiy Nikolayevich, born 31 January 1950, military serviceman, residing in Yekaterinburg.

3. Andreyev, Yuriy Petrovich, born 29 July 1937, head, School of Political Science, Sociology, and Social Policy, A. M. Gorkiy Ural State University, residing in Yekaterinburg.

4. Korzhavin, Vladimir Vasilyevich, born 22 February 1948, dean, Ural State Technical University, residing in Yekaterinburg.

5. Shardyko, Sergey Kirillovich, born 1 February 1950, scientific associate, Ural Division, RAN, residing in Yekaterinburg.

27. Western Siberian Region

(Omsk Oblast, Tyumen Oblast, Khanty-Maysiyskiy Autonomous Okrug, Yamalo-Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug)

1. Manyakin, Sergey Iosifovich, born 7 November 1923, pensioner, residing in Moscow.

2. Repetov, Aleksandr Pavlovich, born 4 May 1959, Fatherland voluntary association, residing in Tyumen.

3. Zhlina, Lyudmila Nikolayevna, born 8 August 1956, deputy, Tobolsk Municipal Duma, residing in Tobolsk, Tyumen Oblast.

4. Kotelnikov, Vyacheslav Ivanovich, born 14 March 1953, Polet production association, residing in Omsk.

5. Filippov, Albert Vladimirovich, born 27 May 1936, director, Analysis Center, Academy of Administration, residing in Moscow.

6. Butakov, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, born 30 August 1956, department head, Omsk State University, residing in Omsk.

7. Nikolayev, Vladimir Borisovich, born 8 September 1950, dean, School of Mathematics, Omsk State University, residing in Omsk.

28. Siberian Region

(Novosibirsk Oblast, Tomsk Oblast, Altay Kray, Republic of Altay)

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1. Anichkin, Ivan Stepanovich, born 25 September 1938, deputy, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Novosibirsk.

2. Revyakin, Viktor Semenovich, born 23 March 1936, Mining and Natural Resources NII (scientific research institute), residing in Barnaul.

3. Pozdnyakov, Aleksandr Vasilyevich, born 1 April 1938, head, stable development laboratory, Tomsk Branch, Siberian Division, RAN, residing in Tomsk.

4. Bedernikov, Andrey Nikolayevich, born 4 August 1962, attorney, Tomsk Oblast College of Attorneys, residing in Tomsk.

5. Zaytseva, Lyudmila Mikhaylovna, born 26 November 1939, chief physician, Biysk Municipal Children's Hospital, residing in Biysk, Altay Kray.

6. Kotikov, Oleg Aleksandrovich, born 18 October 1955, scientific associate, Tomsk Polytechnical University, residing in Kislovsk, Tomsk Oblast.

7. Kiyanichenko, Anatoliy Timofeyevich, born 21 April 1948, chairman, Tomsk Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Tomsk.

8. Marchenko, Aleksandr Vasilyevich, born 21 September 1948, chief hospital physician of the kray, Altay Health Care Administration, residing in Barnaul, Altay Kray.

9. Kovalev, Sergey Aleksandrovich, born 3 June 1960, security service head, Novorossiysk AO, residing in Novosibirsk.

10. Chirkin, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, born 22 July 1952, director, Ekorazvitiye Siberian association, residing in Novosibirsk.

11. Koritskiy, Aleksey Vladimirovich, born 5 June 1946, consultant, Novosibirsk Oblast Council of Deputies, residing in Novosibirsk.

12. Gurin, Aleksey Grigoryevich, born 3 November 1939, department head, Novosibirsk radio parts factory, residing in Novosibirsk.

13. Zaytsev, Sergey Borisovich, born 12 July 1951, judge, Novosibirsk Oblast Court, residing in Novosibirsk.

14. Melkonyan, Ruben Gartinovich, born 12 July 1945, deputy staff director, Committee on Ecology, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Moscow.

15. Kovalevskiy, Viktor Tikhonovich, born 11 February 1949, head, investigations department, Tomsk Oblast UVD (Internal Affairs Administration), residing in Tomsk.

29. Kemerovo Oblast

1. Shchadov, Mikhayil Ivanovich, born 14 November 1927, president, International Mining Congress, residing in Moscow.

2. Kudryavtsev, Vladimir Ilyich, born 3 September 1937, head, organizational administration, Russian Nationwide Union, residing in Moscow.

3. Kovaleva, Galina Petrovna, born 11 September 1956, chairman, All-Kuzbass Women's Council, residing in Kemerovo.

4. Balbeko, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich, born 22 April 1951, director, Novokuznetsk branch, Kemerovo State University, residing in Novokuznetsk.

5. Pichugina, Lyudmila Ivanovna, born 5 May 1936, engineer technologist, Yurga Machinebuilding Plant, residing in Yurga, Kemerovo Oblast.

30. Eastern Siberian Region

(Krasnoyarsk Kray, Republic of Khakasia, Republic of Tyva, Taymyrskiy Autonomous Okrug, Evenkiyskiy Autonomous Okrug)

1. Dolgikh, Vladimir Ivanovich, born 19 December 1924, president, Yeniseysk Meridian economic association, residing in Moscow.

2. TIkhonov, Vladimir Ageyevich, born 1 November 1938, member, Committee on Affairs of Voluntary Associations and Religious Organizations, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Moscow.

3. Rogilo, Vasiliy Vasilyevich, born 1 January 1943, director, Shchetmashservis Center, residing in Shushenskoye, Shushenskoye Rayon, Krasnoyarsk Kray.

4. Stateynov, Anatoliy Petrovich, born 8 March 1953, journalist, KRASNOYARSKIYE PROFSOYUZY newspaper, residing in Krasnoyarsk.

5. Rachin, Vladimir Yefimovich, born 22 April 1957, worker, ferrous metal plant, residing in Krasnoyarsk.

6. Strigin, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich, born 7 November 1957, military serviceman, residing in Krasnoyarsk.

7. Ageyev, Leonid Semenovich, born 14 July 1938, agronomist, Krasnoyarsk Kray Agricultural Administration, residing in Krasnoyarsk.

Baikal Region

(Irkutsk Oblast, Chita Oblast, Republic of Buryatia, Aginskiy Buryatskiy Autonomous Okrug, Ust-Ordynskiy Buryatskiy Autonomous Okrug)

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1. **Romanov, Anton Vasilyevich**, born 23 October 1952, deputy, Irkutsk Oblast Legislative Assembly, residing in Irkutsk.

2. **Leonov, Vladimir Mikhaylovich**, born 12 June 1940, deputy department head, Federation Council, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Moscow.

3. **Bondarenko, Anatoliy Pavlovich**, born 4 August 1927, chairman, Irkutsk Regional Division, Union of Officers, residing in Irkutsk.

4. **Safonova, Yelena Viktorovna**, born 27 July 1958, chairman, regional division, Mothers' Movement for Social Justice, residing in Sayansk, Irkutsk Oblast.

Far Eastern Region

(Khabarovsk Kray, Primorskiy Kray, Amur Oblast, Magadan Oblast, Sakhalin Oblast, Kamchatka Oblast, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Jewish Autonomous Oblast, Koryakskiy Autonomous Okrug, Chukotskiy Autonomous Okrug)

1. **Mikhaylov, Sergey Andreyevich**, born 26 July 1950, expert specialist, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

2. **Stelmakh, Nikolay Gavrilovich**, born 2 June 1950, pensioner, MVD, residing in Khabarovsk.

3. **Kornilova, Zoya Afanasyevna**, born 22 May 1939, consultant, regional interaction department, Federation Council, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Yakutsk.

4. **Yuryevskaya, Irina Anatolyevna**, born 24 April 1951, chairman, Khabarovsk Kray Association of Parents of Invalid Children, residing in Khabarovsk.

5. **Kim En Un**, born 18 August 1941, president, International Korean Association, residing in Omsk.

6. **Chernov, Vladimir Vasilyevich**, born 13 March 1950, deputy's aide, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Komsomolsk-on-Amur, Khabarovsk Kray.

7. **Zhigulin, Viktor Ivanovich**, born 13 September 1954, department head, State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, residing in Anadyr, Chukotskiy Autonomous Okrug.

8. **Bekker, Sergey Davidovich**, born 14 April 1955, security service head, RF Savings Bank, residing in Birobidzhan, Jewish Autonomous Oblast.

[Signed] Chairman of Presidium of Power to the People Electoral Bloc Congress S. N. Baburin and Secretary Ye. A. Shuvalova

List of candidates for deputy to the State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, for single-seat electoral districts, nominated by Power to the People! electoral bloc; copy of list certified by the RF Central Electoral Commission on 1 September 1995 (decree no. 11/85-P); supplement to the proceedings of the Power to the People! electoral bloc congress for 29 August 1995.

Gorno-Altay Electoral District No. 2

Melkonyan, Ruben Gareginovich, born 12 July 1945, deputy staff director, Committee on Ecology, RF State Duma, residing in Moscow.

October Electoral District No. 5

Drozdenko, Viktor Nikolayevich, born 16 November 1939, chief engineer, Gidravlik plant, residing in Ufa.

Tuymazy Electoral District No. 6

Vakhitova, Lena Nurullovna, born 19 September 1949, chairman, Bashkir Consumers' Union, residing in Tuymazy, Republic of Bashkortostan.

Buryatskiy Electoral District No. 9

Leonov, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, born 12 June 1940, deputy department head, RF Federation Council, residing in Moscow.

Karelia Electoral District No. 16

Kuts, Georgiy Aleksandrovich, born 26 August 1939, pensioner, MO, residing in Saint Petersburg.

Mariyskiy Electoral District No. 18

Biryukov, Nikolay Vladimirovich, born 21 November 1944, deputy, State Assembly, Republic of Mordovia, residing in Moscow.

Mordovskiy Electoral District No. 19

Kartashov, Vladimir Petrovich, born 3 May 1941, adjuster, Saransk Electric Lamp Plant, residing in Saransk.

Yakutsk Electoral District No. 20

Kornilova, Zoya Afanasyevna, born 22 May 1939, consultant, RF Federation Council, residing in Yakutsk.

Moscow Electoral District No. 23

Mukhin, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, born 14 August 1957, pensioner, MO, residing in Kazan.

Naberezhnye Chelny Electoral District No. 24

Abdrakhmanov, Nariman Khamitovich, born 14 June 1948, correspondent, CHELNINSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper, residing in Naberezhnye Chelny, Republic of Tatarstan.

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Volga Electoral District No. 26

Isayev, Boris Mikhaylovich, born 18 June 1935, president, Association of Deputies, residing in Moscow.

Baraul Electoral District No. 34

Revyakin, Viktor Semenovich, born 23 March 1936, director, Mining and Natural Resources NII, residing in Barnaul.

Krasnodar Electoral District No. 40

Glotov, Sergey Aleksandrovich, born 14 December 1959, chairman, Fatherland voluntary political organization of Krasnodar, residing in Krasnodar.

Novorossiysk Electoral District No. 41

Zatsepina, Nina Andreyevna, born 20 August 1948, member, Committee on Federation Affairs and Regional Policy, RF State Duma, residing in Krasnodar.

Kuban Electoral District No. 42

Polyakov, Yuriy Aleksandrovich, born 10 August 1936, chairman, October kolkhoz, residing in Starovelichkovskaya, Kalinin Rayon, Krasnodar Kray.

Tikhoretskiy Electoral District No. 43

Berneyko, Nadezhda Alekseyevna, born 19 November 1952, member, Committee on Legislation and Judicial-Legal Reform, RF State Duma, residing in Moscow.

Achinskiy Electoral District No. 45

Rogilo, Vasiliy Vasilyevich, born 1 January 1943, director, Tsentrschetmashservis, residing in Shushenskoye, Shushenskoye Rayon, Krasnoyarsk Kray.

Yeniseysk Electoral District No. 46

Dolgikh, Vladimir Ivanovich, born 19 December 1924, president, Yeniseysk Meridian economic association, residing in Moscow.

Krasnoyarsk Electoral District No. 48

Tikhonov, Vladimir Ageyevich, born 1 November 1938, member, Committee on Affairs of Voluntary Associations and Religious Organizations, RF State Duma, residing in Moscow.

Ussuriyskiy Electoral District No. 51

Kim En Un, born 18 August 1941, president, International Korean Association, residing in Omsk.

Georgiyevskiy Electoral District No. 52

Korobeynikov, Mikhayil Antonovich, born 17 April 1941, deputy staff director, Committee on Agrarian Issues, RF State Duma, residing in Stavropol.

Kavminvodskiy Electoral District No. 53

Ponomareva, Tamara Aleksandrovna, born 17 May 1941, housewife, residing in Novoterskiy, Mineralnye Vody Rayon, Stavropol Kray.

Komsomolsk-on-Amur Electoral District No. 56

Stelmakh, Nikolay Gavrilovich, born 2 June 1950, pensioner, MVD, residing in Khabarovsk.

Khabarovsk Electoral District No. 57

Yurevskaya, Irina Anatolyevna, born 24 April 1951, chairman, Khabarovsk Kray Association of Parents of Invalid Children, residing in Khabarovsk.

Arkhangelsk Electoral District No. 59

Koltunov, Anatoliy Borisovich, born 16 November 1943, department head, RF Federation Council, residing in Arkhangelsk.

Kotlasskiy Electoral District No. 60

Podkopayeva, Valentina Stepanovna, born 24 March 1948, correspondent, PLESETSKIYE NOVOSTI newspaper, residing in Severoonezhsk, Arkhangelsk Oblast.

Belgorod Electoral District No. 62

Ryzhkov, Nikolay Ivanovich, born 28 September 1929, president, Eurasia international voluntary association, residing in Moscow.

Novooskolskiy Electoral District No. 63

Bulygin, Viktor Vasilyevich, born 21 June 1932, deputy's aide, RF State Duma, residing in Belgorod.

Bryansk Electoral District No. 64

Lemeshev, Mikhayil Yakovlevich, born 1 January 1926, chairman, Committee on Ecology, RF State Duma, residing in Moscow.

Pochepskiy Electoral District No. 65

Muzychka, Vladimir Ivanovich, born 20 October 1952, chairman, Bryansk Division, Union of Officers, residing in Bryansk.

Vladimir Electoral District No. 66

Sharova, Nina Sergeyevna, born 4 November 1945, teacher, School No. 114, residing in Aleksandrov, Vladimir Oblast.

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Volga Electoral District No. 68

Kharitonov, Mikhayil Mironovich, born 1 April 1941, deputy general director, Volgogradagrokompani, residing in Volgograd.

Krasnoarmeyskiy Electoral District No. 69

Tarasov, Rinariy Leonidovich, born 20 February 1937, director, Volgogradskiy plant, residing in Volgograd.

Central Electoral District No. 71

Komissarov, Vyacheslav Sergeyevich, born 25 November 1937, general director, Volgobizneskontakt production-commmercial firm, residing in Volgograd.

Anninskiy Electoral District No. 74

Dorofeyev, Grigoriy Petrovich, born 2 August 1953, consultant, RF State Duma, residing in Moscow.

Levoberezhnyi Electoral District No. 75

Chubirko, Mikhayil Ivanovich, born 26 April 1951, chief hospital physician, Voronezh Health Care Administration, Voronezh Oblast, residing in Voronezh.

Pavlovskiy Electoral District No. 76

Mandrygin, Vladimir Ivanovich, born 25 September 1943, sector head, Committee on Ecology, RF State Duma, residing in Moscow.

Kineshemskiy Electoral District No. 79

Shuvalova, Yelena Anatolyevna, born 2 August 1956, chairman, Coordinating Council, Mothers' Movement for Social Justice, residing in Moscow.

Irkutsk Electoral District No. 82

Romanov, Anton Vasilyevich, born 23 October 1952, deputy, Irkutsk Oblast Legislative Assembly, residing in Irkutsk.

Tulunskiy Electoral District No. 83

Safonova, Yelena Viktorovna, born 27 July 1958, chairman, regional division, Mothers' Movement for Social Justice, residing in Sayansk, Irkutsk Oblast.

Kaliningrad Electoral District No. 84

Karulin, Nikolay Nikolayevich, born 5 January 1936, director, Tekhmash plant, residing in Chernyakhovsk, Kaliningrad Oblast.

Kemerovo Electoral District No. 88

Shchadov, Mikhayil Ivanovich, born 14 November 1927, president, International Mining Congress, residing in Moscow.

Leninsk-Kuznetskiy Electoral District No. 89

Pichugina, Lyudmila Ivanovna, born 5 May 1936, Yurga Machine Plant production association, residing in Yurga, Kemerovo Oblast.

Sovetskiy Electoral District No. 92

Valov, Vladimir Arkadyevich, born 25 July 1933, chemical plant director, residing in Vostochnyy Omutninskiy Rayon, Kirov Oblast.

Kostroma Electoral District No. 94

Yeremin, Alvin Yevstafyevich, born 4 May 1932, director, Russian Flax interbranch economic association, residing in Kostroma,

Kurgan Electoral District No. 95

Fedoseyenkov, Vladimir Viktorovich, born 28 August 1951, deputy chairman, Union of Officers, a Russiawide voluntary organization, residing in Moscow.

Kursk Electoral District No. 96

Bolotov, Ivan Antonovich, born 26 February 1936, head, oblast administration's popular education administration, residing in Kursk.

Lgovskiy Electoral District No. 97

Zerin, Petr Ivanovich, born 15 May 1930, head, Glushkovo Deposits Sector, Kursk Board, Mosbiznesbank, residing in Glushkovo, Glushkovo Rayon, Kursk Oblast.

All-Volga Electoral District No. 99

Lebedev, Vladimir Nikolayevich, born 10 June 1952, director, Legal Aid legal center, residing in Tallin, Estonian Republic.

Yeletskiy Electoral District No. 101

Golik, Yuriy Vladimirovich, born 23 February 1953, professor, Lipetsk State Pedagogical Institute, residing in Lipetsk.

Kolomna Electoral District No. 106

Surkov, Aleksandr Borisovich, born 18 August 1950, senior teacher, Kolomna Pedagogical Institute, residing in Kolomna, Moscow Oblast.

Mytishchi Electoral District No. 108

Gorokhov, Vladislav Andreyevich, born 30 July 1943, sector head, Committee on Ecology, RF State Duma, residing in Moscow.

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Odintsovskiy Electoral District No. 110

Alkenis, Viktor Imantovich, born 11 August 1950, political scientist, residing in Tuchkovo, Ruzskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast.

Orekhovo-Zuyevo Electoral District No. 111

Varfalomeyeva, Yelena Dmitriyevna, born 11 January 1944, consultant, ideological administration, Russian Nationwide Union, residing in Kishinev.

Podolsk Electoral District No. 112

Andropov, Sergey Nikolayevich, born 25 October 1953, deputy head, labor and social issues administration, residing in Troitsk, Moscow Oblast.

Pushkino Electoral District No. 113

Grishin, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, born 19 June 1953, senior scientific associate, State Engineering NII, residing in Balashikha, Moscow Oblast.

Serpukhovskiy Electoral District No. 114

Tikhonov, Georgiy Ivanovich, born 18 March 1934, chairman, Union popular movement, residing in Moscow.

Monchegorskiy Electoral District No. 115

Savchenko, Ivan Sergeyevich, born 30 December 1939, section head, RF Federation Council, residing in Murmansk.

Murmansk Electoral District No. 116

Kislitsyn, Viktor Nikolayevich, born 22 August 1948, officer, Northern Fleet headquarters, residing in Polyarnoye, Murmansk Oblast.

Dzerzhinsk Electoral District No. 119

Pilyugin, Andrey Borisovich, born 4 January 1944, senior executive, RF ecological security program for Dzerzhinsk, Ministry of Nature, residing in Dzerzhinsk, Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast.

Sergachskiy Electoral District No. 122

Savelyev, Mikhayil Ivanovich, born 22 February 1950, deputy chairman, Union of Officers, a Russiawide voluntary organization, residing in Yubileynoye, Moscow Oblast.

Zavodskoy Electoral District No. 125

Anichkin, Ivan Stepanovich, born 25 September 1938, member, Committee on Industry, Transportation, Energy, and Communications, RF State Duma, residing in Novosibirsk.

Zayeltsovskiy Electoral District No. 126

Zaytsev, Sergey Borisovich, born 12 July 1951, judge, Novosibirsk Oblast Court, residing in Novosibirsk.

Iskitimskiy Electoral District No. 127

Chirkin, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, born 22 July 1952, director, Ekorazvitiye, a Siberian association, residing in Novosibirsk.

Bolsherechenskiy Electoral District No. 128

Manyakin, Sergey Iosifovich, born 7 November 1923, pensioner, residing in Moscow.

Central Electoral District No. 130

Baburin, Sergey Nikolayevich, born 31 January 1959, chairman, Russian Nationwide Union (political party), residing in Omsk.

Orel Electoral District No. 134

Yepimakhov, Aleksandr Leonidovich, born 2 NOvember 1961, deputy chairman, Committee on Security and Defense Issues, RF Federation Council, residing in Mtsensk, Orel Oblast.

Zheleznodorozhnyi Electoral District No. 135

Goryacheva, Rayisa Venyaminovna, born 10 September 1951, teacher, Penza High School No. 8, residing in Penza.

Lenin Electoral District No. 139

Zalevskaya, Irina Fedorovna, born 11 August 1952, editor-in-chief, FEDERATSIYA newspaper, residing in Moscow.

Pskov Electoral District No. 141

Kazanova, Zinayida Ivanovna, born 4 January 1946, director, High School No. 5 in Velikiye Luki, residing in Velikiye Luki, Pskov Oblast.

Belokalitvinskiy Electoral District No. 142

Lagutov, Vladimir Viktorovich, born 5 March 1951, ataman, Don Troops, Cherkasskiy Cossack Okrug, residing in Novocherkassk.

Volgodonskiy Electoral District No. 143

Shapkina, Tatyana Sergeyevna, born 3 October 1948, chief physician, Gossanepidnadzor, residing in Volgodonsk, Rostov Oblast.

Proletarskiy Electoral District No. 145

Gorbatko, Viktor Vasilyevich, born 3 December 1934, Soviet pilot-astronaut, residing in Moscow.

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Rostov Electoral District No. 146

Akopyan, Galina Yukhanovna, born 15 March 1959, coordinator, Rostov Division, Union of Officers, residing in Rostov-on-Don.

Taganrog Electoral District No. 147

Nabokov, Oleg Nikolayevich, born 9 January 1942, design bureau head, Radiouniversitet, residing in Taganrog, Rostov Oblast.

Ryazan Electoral District No. 149

Gavrilov, Aleksandr Alekseyevich, born 23 June 1946, deputy's aide, RF State Duma, residing in Moscow.

Promyshlennyy Electoral District No. 152

Kuzmina, Svetlana Ivanovna, born 12 October 1946, design engineer, Central Design Bureau, residing in Samara.

Balakovskiy Electoral District No. 156

Gusev, Vladimir Kuzmich, born 19 April 1939, chairman, Committee on Industry, Transportation, Energy, and Communications, RF State Duma, residing in Moscow.

Balashovskiy Electoral District No. 157

Ukhanev, Viktor Vasilyevich, born 15 May 1943, director, Garantiya servicemen's social guarantees fund, residing in Saratov.

Saratov Electoral District No. 158

Tishina, Olga Yuryevna, born 29 September 1965, chairman, regional division, Mothers' Movement for Social Justice, residing in Moscow.

Artemovskiy Electoral District No. 161

Sorokin, Gennadiy Nikolayevich, born 31 January 1950, military serviceman, residing in Yekaterinburg.

Upper Isetsk Electoral District No. 162

Andreyev, Yuriy Petrovich, born 12 May 1937, department head, Ural State University, residing in Yekaterinburg.

Michurinskiy Electoral District No. 170

Yefremov, Yuriy Petrovich, born 29 August 1939, pensioner, MO, residing in Moscow.

Bezhetskiy Electoral District No. 172

Nesterova, Nadezhda Aleksandrovna, born 16 Janaury 1944, department head, TVERSKIYE VEDOMOSTI newspaper, residing in Tver.

Tomsk Electoral District No. 174

Zaykov, Sergey Yuryevich, born 8 May 1961, director, TENDALF private individual enterprise, residing in Omsk.

Tula Electoral District No. 176

Lozinskaya Zhanna Mikhaylovna, born 3 March 1944, member, Comittee on Commonwealth of Independent States Affairs and Communications with Compatriots, RF State Duma, residing in Tula.

Shchekinskiy Electoral District No. 177

Oreshkin, Gennadiy Anatolyevich, born 8 April 1966, screenwriter, Association of Young Cinematographers, residing in Moscow.

Ishimskiy Electoral District No. 178

Zhilina, Lyudmila Nikolayevna, born 8 August 1956, deputy, Tobolsk Municipal Duma, residing in Tobolsk, Tyumen Oblast.

Tyumen Electoral District No. 179

Repetov, Aleksandr Pavlovich, born 4 May 1959, chairman, Fatherland association, residing in Tyumen.

Sengileyevskiy Electoral District No. 180

Andropov, Igor Yuryevich, born 15 August 1941, envoy, MID, residing in Moscow.

Sovetskiiy Electoral District No. 186

Kurayev, Vladimir Gennadyevich, born 26 March 1963, director, ARS firm, residing in Chelyabinsk.

Rybinskiy Electoral District No. 190

Greshnevikov, Aleksey Nikolayevich, born 29 August 1956, member, Committee on Ecology, RF State Duma, residing in Yaroslavl.

Avtozavodskiy Electoral District No. 191

Myslovskiy, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich, born 29 February 1944, general director, Victims of Economic Crimes Assistance Fund, residing in Moscow.

Babushinskiy Electoral District No. 192

Shokina, Lidiya Ivanovna, born 15 November 1941, economist, RF Chamber of Trade and Industry, residing in Moscow.

Kuntsevskiy Electoral District No. 193

Sukhov, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich, born 30 October 1939, general director, Ekoprom TOO, residing in Moscow.

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Leningrad Electoral District No. 194

Larionova, Nina Yakovlevna, born 24 April 1939, president, Russian Union for Children's Social Defense, residing in Moscow.

Lyublinskiy Electoral District No. 195

Ovcharenko, Georgiy Semenovich, born 15 April 1948, deputy editor-in-chief, GOLOS weekly, residing in Moscow.

Medvedkovskiy Electoral District No. 196

Oskin, Viktor Vasilyevich, born 5 December 1944, deputy's aide, RF State Duma, residing in Moscow.

Orekhovo-Borisovskiy Electoral District No. 197

Terekhov, Stanislav Nikolayevich, born 28 August 1955, chairman, Union of Officers, a Russiawide voluntary organization, residing in Moscow.

Perovskiy Electoral District No. 198

Lyubin, Viktor Petrovich, born 8 August 1939, general director, Ekoenergotrud TOO, residing in Moscow.

Preobrazhenskiy Electoral District No. 199

Yakovleva, Nina Dmitriyevna, born 21 March 1935, cochairman, Patriotic Union of Women, residing in Moscow.

Tushinskiy Electoral District No. 200

Volchkov, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, born 6 July 1941, director, Museum of the History of Youth Movements, residing in Moscow.

Universitetskiy Electoral District No. 201

Kochanov, Yuriy Ivanovich, born 20 March 1952, military serviceman, residing in Moscow.

Central Electoral District No. 202

Uvarov, Boris Ivanovich, born 1 April 1938, senior investigator, RF General Prosecutor's Office, residing in Moscow.

Cheremushkinskiy Electoral District No. 203

Dunayevskiy, Viktor Prokofyevich, born 10 May 1933, department head, Moscow Customs, residing in Moscow.

Chertanovskiy Electoral District No. 204

Kogan, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich, born 1 January 1954, president, Solidarity and Defense Fund, residing in Tallin, Estonian Republic.

Sheremetyevskiy Electoral District No. 205

Shepelev, Georgiy Ivanovich, born 2 July 1950, director, New Russian Public Movement, residing in Moscow.

Eastern Electoral District No. 207

Makarov, Viktor Pavlovich, born 15 July 1946, deputy director, High School No. 1623, residing in Saint Petersburg.

Western Electoral District No. 208

Zaledeyeva, Tatyana Nikolayevna, born 8 April 1968, teacher, High School No. 136, residing in Saint Petersburg.

Northern Electoral District No. 209

Ushakova, Lyudmila Vladimirovna, born 30 November 1946, lead economist, LOMO AO, residing in Saint Petersburg.

North-Western Electoral District No. 210

Ivanov, Vasiliy Vasilyevich, born 14 January 1954, investigator, Primorskoye RUVD, residing in Saint Petersburg.

South-Western Electoral District No. 212

Zaledeyev, Igor Vasilyevich, born 28 February 1958, director, Doctor Yefimov Clinic, residing in Saint Petersburg.

Southern Electoral District No. 213

Krylov, Vyacheslav Nikolayevich, born 4 December 1941, dean, Pushkin Higher Military Engineering Construction School, residing in Kolpino, Leningrad Oblast.

Birobidzhan Electoral District No. 214

Bekker, Sergey Davidovich, born 14 April 1955, security service head, RF Savings Bank, residing in Birobidzhan.

[Signed] Chairman of the Presidium of the Power to the People! electoral bloc congress S. N. Baburin and Secretary Ye. A. Shuvalova

Candidate Lists for Elections Published (Part VI)

954F3518A Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Sep 95 pp 4-6

[Lists of candidates for deputy to the State Duma of the RF [Russian Federation] Federal Assembly]

[FBIS Translated Text]

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Federal list of candidates for deputy to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for balloting in the elections by federal electoral district, submitted by the "YABLOKO" electoral association

Presented at the 2nd Congress of the public association "Yabloko," protocol b/n of 3 September 1995

Copy of list registered with the Central Electoral Commission of the Russian Federation on 5 September 1995 (decree No 12/95-II)

CANDIDATES NOT INCLUDED IN REGIONAL GROUPS

1. Yavlinskiy, Grigoriy Alekseyevich. Born 10 April 1952. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, head of the "YABLOKO" faction in the State Duma. Resides in Moscow.

2. Lukin, Vladimir Petrovich. Born 13 July 1937. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, chairman of the State Duma Committee on International Affairs. Resides in Moscow.

3. Yarygina, Tatyana Vladimirovna. Born 2 March 1953. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the State Duma Committee on Labor and Social Support. Resides in Moscow.

4. Igrunov, Vyacheslav Vladimirovich. Born 28 October 1948. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the State Duma Committee on Affairs of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relations With Fellow Countrymen. Resides in Moscow.

5. Malnikov, Aleksey Yuryevich. Born 8 April 1964. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the State Duma Committee on Economic Policy. Resides in Moscow.

6. Dmitriyeva, Oksana Genrikhovna. Born 6 April 1958. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, subcommittee chairman of the State Duma Committee on the Budget, Taxes, Banks and Finance. Resides in St. Petersburg.

7. Arbatov, Aleksey Georgiyevich. Born 17 January 1951. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the State Duma Committee on Defense. Resides in Moscow.

8. Misnik, Boris Grigoryevich. Born 30 July 1938. Mining-Metallurgical Trade Union of Russia, chairman. Resides in Moscow.

9. Sheynis, Viktor Leonidovich. Born 16 February 1931. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the State Duma Committee on Legislation and Judicial-Legal Reform. Resides in Moscow.

10. Yuryev, Mikhail Zinovyevich. Born 10 April 1959. Industrial group "Interprom," president. Resides in Moscow.

11. Grachev, Ivan Dmitriyevich. Born 19 February 1952. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, subcommittee chairman of the State Duma Committee on Property, Privatization and Economic Activity. Resides in city of Kazan.

12. Mitrokhin, Sergey Sergeyevich. Born 20 May 1963. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the State Duma Committee on Affairs of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relations With Fellow Countrymen. Resides in Moscow.

REGIONAL GROUPS OF CANDIDATES

FAR EAST

(Primorskiy kray, Khabarovsk Kray, Amur Oblast, Kamchatka Oblast, Magadan Oblast, Sakhalin Oblast, Jewish Autonomous Oblast, Koryak Autonomous Okrug, Chukotsk Autonomous Okrug)

1. Zadornov, Mikhail Mikhaylovich. Born 4 May 1963. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, chairman of the State Duma Committee on the Budget, Taxes, Banks and Finance. Resides in Moscow.

2. Glubokovskiy, Mikhail Konstantinovich. Born 20 September 1948. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the State Duma Committee on Science, Education and Culture. Resides in city of Vladivostok.

3. Semenikhin, Yaroslav Nikolayevich. Born 13 September 1938. Far Eastern Scientific-Research Institute of the Naval Fleet, director. Resides in city of Vladivostok.

4. Semenets, Nikolay Vladimirovich. Born 1 June 1955. Scientific-production enterprise "Geokom," director. Resides in city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsk.

5. Lastenkov, Nikolay Nikolayevich. Born 25 October 1946. Informational-Analytical Center on Social-Economic Policy of the Northeast of Russia, director. Resides in city of Magadan.

6. Svistunov, Oleg Igorevich. Born 20 February 1947. Reserve admiral. Resides in city of Vladivostok.

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7. Savelyev, Vladimir Konstantinovich. Born 18 June 1954. AO [joint-stock company] "Akros," section head. Resides in city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsk.

8. Maltsev, Leonid Makarovich. Born 23 June 1943. Far Eastern Congress of Businessmen, general director. Resides in city of Vladivostok.

9. Dikovich, Vasiliy Petrovich. Born 3 December 1954. AO "Kamchatplodoovoshch," director. Resides in city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsk.

10. Linetskiy, Aleksandr Iosifovich. Born 17 July 1958. AO "Roliz," vice-president. Resides in city of Vladivostok.

REPUBLIC OF ADYGEYA

1. Yeshev, Aydamir Krymovich. Born 30 August 1968. Adygey territorial department of the social association "YABLOKO,' chairman. Resides in city of Maykop.

REPUBLIC OF BASHKORTOSTAN

1. Sultanov, Renat Ishulidovich. Born 9 May 1954. State Academy imeni Maymonida, faculty of philosophy and jurisprudence, dean. Resides in the city of Ufa.

2. Yulbarisov, Ildar Maratovich. Born 15 June 1959. apparatus of the President of the Republic of Bashkortostan, section head. Resides in city of Ufa.

3. Kulesha, Vadim Anatolyevich. Born 8 June 1932. Beloretskiy Metallurgical Combine, general director. Resides in city of Beloretsk, Republic of Bashkortostan.

4. Pavlov, Boris Nikolayevich. Born 10 October 1936. State television-radio company "Bashkortostan," program broadcaster. Resides in city of Ufa.

KABARDINO-BALKARSKIY REPUBLIC

1. Tlyanchev, Boris Zhambotovich. Born 2 May 1940. Commercial firm "T-Murat," director. Resides in city of Nalchik.

2. Gudanayev, Anuar Gergokovich. Born 21 January 1943. Trade union committee of the Tyrnyauzskiy Tungsten-Molybdenum Combine, chairman, Republic of Kabardino-Kalkariya. Resides in city of Tyrnyauz

REPUBLIC OF KARELIA

1. Demin, Andrey Yuryevich. Born 14 October 1964. Deputy of the Chamber of the Republic, Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Karelia. Resides in city of Petrozavodsk.

REPUBLIC OF KALMYKIYA

1. Ubushayeva, Yelena Goryayevna. Born 17 September 1962. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, assistant deputy. Resides in city of Elista.

REPUBLIC OF MORDOVIA

1. Serebryakov, Sergey Konstantinovich. Born 30 April 1955. Administration of Affairs of the Republic of Mordovia Government, departmental consultant. Resides in city of Saransk.

REPUBLIC OF SAKHA (YAKUTIYA)

1. Dudkin, Sergey Petrovich. Born 20 June 1947. Limited partnership "Ekogaz," director. Resides in city of Yakutsk.

REPUBLIC OF TATARSTAN

1. Salakhov, Ildus Ilyasovich. Born 26 September 1951. Kazan State Technological University, leading economist. Resides in city of Kazan.

2. Kozhevatov, Yevgeniy Danilovich. Born 20 February 1950. Kazan State University, senior instructor. Resides in city of Kazan.

3. Fomin, Dmitriy Yevgeniyevich. Born 28 April 1949. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, assistant deputy. Resides in city of Naberezhnyye Chelny, Republic of Tatarstan.

4. Fedorova, Yuliya Vladimirovna. Born 22 September 1948. Electoral block "Equal rights and legality," executive secretary. Resides in city of Kazan.

5. Ziyatdinov, Kamil Mukhametovich. Born 1 September 1959. Rayon hospital, surgeon. Resides at the station of Vysokaya Gora, Republic of Tatarstan.

UDMURT REPUBLIC

1. Medvedev, Georgiy Alekseyevich. Born 4 May 1950. Udmurt regional section of the social association "YABLOKO," chairman. Resides in city of Izhevsk.

2. Loktionov, Sergey Alekseyevich. Born 4 September 1959. Closed type AO "Lesdetal," director. Resides in city of Glazov, Udmurt Republic.

ALTAY KRAY

1. Ostanin, Valeriy Sergeyevich. Born 3 January 1947. Scientific-production concern "Altay," vice-president. Resides in city of Barnaul.

2. Timoshenko, Galina Nikolayevna. Born 14 November 1946. Altay Consumer Protection Fund, general director. Resides in city of Barnaul.

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3. Strikha, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. Born 2 December 1961. Administration of Altay Kray, chief specialist of the Committee for Support of Entrepreneurship. Resides in city of Barnaul.

KRASNODAR KRAY

1. Mikhaylov, Aleksey Yuryevich. Born 23 February 1963. Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the State Duma Committee on Economic Policy. Resides in Moscow.

2. Veligorskiy, Mikhail Aleksandrovich. Born 27 June 1954. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, assistant deputy. Resides in city of Krasnodar.

3. Bakhmetova, Lyubov Ivanovna. Born 7 November 1944. Krasnodar Kray Association for Protection of Consumer Rights, president. Resides in city of Krasnodar.

4. Alekseyenko, Vladimir Alekseyevich. Born 22 May 1939. Institute of Geochemistry of the Biosphere, director. Resides in city of Novorossiysk, Krasnodar Kray.

5. Zyza, Valeriy Pavlovich. Born 6 August 1947. NIPI [Scientific-Research Design Institute] on Gas Processing, lead scientific associate. Resides in city of Krasnodar.

6. Fridland, Vladimir Yakovlevich. Born 5 February 1932. Kubanskiy State Technological University, department head. Resides in city of Krasnodar.

7. Teleleyko, Leonid Fedorovich. Born 12 September 1959. Lazarevskiy Center for Creativity and Recreation of Children, methodologist. Resides in settlement of Lazarevskoye, Krasnodar Kray, city of Sochi.

KRASNOYARSK KRAY

1. Gitin, Viktor Vladimirovich. Born 15 March 1961. TIM-corporation, deputy general director. Resides in city of Krasnoyarsk.

2. Smirnov, Igor Ivanovich. Born 23 July 1940. International AO "Sibir," president. Resides in city of Krasnoyarsk.

3. Besedin, Vladimir Nikolayevich. Born 2 July 1971. Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical University, candidate. Resides in city of Krasnoyarsk.

4. Cherepanov, Sergey Konstantinovich. Born 26 May 1952. Novosibirsk State University, doctoral candidate. Resides in city of Krasnoyarsk.

STAVROPOL KRAY

1. Korobeynikov, Aleksandr Vladimirovich. Born 16 May 1954. Administration of Stavropol Kray, deputy head of administration. Resides in city of Stavropol.

2. Aldaganov, Musa Magometovich. Born 9 November 1951. Administration of Stavropol Kray, section chief. Resides in city of Stavropol.

3. Fedorov, Oleg Leonidovich. Born 5 May 1947. "Agromodul" enterprise, director. Resides in city of Stavropol.

ARKHANGELSK OBLAST

1. Chernushenko, Konstantin Eduardovich. Born 27 June 1966. Physician in private practice. Resides in city of Arkhangelsk.

ASTRAKHAN OBLAST

1. Monon, Vadim Vladimirovich. Born 14 July 1964. Apparatus of the official representative of the President of the Russian Federation in Astrakhan Oblast, expert. Resides in city of Astrakhan.

BELGOROD OBLAST

1. Chitnikov, Boris Yevdokimovich. Born 7 February 1937. Scientific-production association "SintezPAV," head of laboratory. Belgorod Oblast. Resides in city of Shebekino.

2. Prokhorov, Vladimir Andreyevich. Born 23 July 1946. Central Council of Mining-Metallurgical Trade Union of Russia, deputy chairman. Resides in Moscow.

3. Kolbasov, Oleg Stepanovich. Born 11 April 1927. Institute of State and Law of the Russian Academy of Sciences, head scientific associate. Resides in Moscow.

4. Boyko, Nikolay Petrovich. Born 4 December 1950. Belgorod Territorial Administration of the Russian Federation State Committee on Anti-Monopoly Policy and Support of New Economic Structures, deputy chairman. Resides in city of Belgorod.

VLADIMIR OBLAST

1. Shergin, Leonid Yevgenyevich. Born 18 May 1950. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, assistant deputy. Resides in city of Vladimir.

2. Polyakov, Vladimir Gennadyevich. Born 4 March 1956. Newspaper ZNAMYA TRUDA, editor-in-chief. Resides in city of Kovrov, Vladimir Oblast.

VOLGOGRAD OBLAST

1. Lukashev, Igor Lvovich. Born 23 February 1955. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly,

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member of the State Duma Committee on Information Policy and Communications. Resides in city of Volgograd.

2. Mironenko, Vladimir Ivanovich. Born 21 January 1965. Apparatus of the official representative of the President of the Russian Federation in Volgograd Oblast, specialist-expert. Resides in city of Volzhskiy, Volgograd Oblast.

3. Bukina, Valentina Stepanovna. Born 17 March 1935. Volgograd Territorial Administration of the State Committee on Anti-Monopoly Policy and Support of New Economic Structures, deputy chief. Resides in city of Volgograd.

4. Anikeyev, Vladimir Petrovich. Born 19 August 1949. Scientific-production firm "Archeda," general director. Resides in village of Zimnyatskiy, Serafimovicskiy Rayon, Volgograd Oblast.

5. Bokaneva, Lyudmila Yefimovna. Born 22 November 1945. Sewing enterprise "Gamma-service," general director. Resides in city of Volgograd.

VOLOGDA OBLAST

1. Smirnov, Sergey Valentinovich. Born 24 March 1961. Enterprise "YANA," general director. Resides in city of Cherepovets, Vologda Oblast.

2. Yakovlev, Sergey Leonidovich. Born 22 April 1953. Vologda Oblast Association of Peasant-Individual Farms, chairman. Resides in city of Vologda.

3. Murtazin, Irek Mizakiyevich. Born 5 April 1964. Newspaper MOLODEZH TATARSTANA, assistant editor-in-chief. Resides in city of Kazan.

VORONEZH OBLAST

1. Kuznetsov, Vladimir Aleksandrovich. Born 21 August 1957. AO "sindikat 'SAV'," president. Resides in city of Voronezh.

2. Mushtakov, Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich. Born 12 February 1939. AO "Vesotra," director. Resides in city of Voronezh.

3. Vorobyeva, Nadezhda Dmitriyevna. Born 22 June 1950. Analytical group of the social movement "For Constructive Economy and Policy," director. Resides in city of Voronezh.

4. Firstov, Vladimir Vyacheslavovich. Born 12 November 1947. Self-supporting soccer club "Bakel," executive director. Resides in city of Voronezh.

IVANOVO OBLAST

Budanov, Aleksandr Georgiyevich. Born 18 May 1946. Ivanovo Oblast Union of Charitable Organizations, chairman of the board. Resides in city of Ivanovo.

2. Umerenkov, Nikolay Nikolayevich. Born 3 September 1954. Publishing house "Ivanovo," director. Resides in city of Ivanovo.

3. Solovyev, Aleksandr Ivanovich. Born 23 January 1960. Ivanovo Psychoneurological Boarding School, Administration of Social Protection of the Population of Ivanovo Oblast, director. Resides in city of Ivanovo.

IRKUTSK OBLAST

1. Duryagin, Ivan Nikolayevich. Born 10 December 1953. Irkutsk Oblast Committee of the Mining-Metallurgical Trade Union of Russia, deputy chairman. Resides in city of Irkutsk.

2. Shevtsov, Viktor Yakovlevich. Born 22 October 1951. AO "Bratskiy Aluminum Plant," trade union committee chairman, Irkutsk Oblast. Resides in city of Bratsk.

3. Sokolnikov, Anatoliy Romanovich. Born 15 October 1949. Directorate on Construction of the "Baykal" International Airport, general director. Resides in city of Bratsk, Irkutsk Oblast.

KALININGRAD OBLAST

1. Yezhikov, Vladimir Semenovich. Born 21 May 1958. Administration of Kaliningrad Oblast, deputy chairman of the Committee on Science and Education. Resides in city of Kaliningrad.

2. Onopriyenko, Andrey Borisovich. Born 27 December 1968. AO "Avtotransbyt," director. Resides in city of Kalinigrad."

3. Kalashnikova, Alla Aleksandrovna. Born 23 January 1954. Children's School of Art, Leningrad Rayon, city of Kaliningrad, director. Resides in city of Kaliningrad.

4. Slepokurov, Dmitriy Vyacheslavovich. Born 17 May 1964. Deputy of the city duma, city of Kaliningrad, chairman of the City Duma Permanent Commission on Standard-Legal Questions. Resides in city of Kaliningrad.

KEMEROVO OBLAST

1. Kaznin, Yuriy Fedorovich. Born 14 September 1943. Kemerovo State Medical Academy, docent. Resides in city of Kemerovo.

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2. Saptsina, Natalya Mikhaylovna. Born 27 August 1949. Kemerovo Fund for Support of Women's Initiatives, chairman of the board. Resides in city of Belovo, Kemerovo Oblast.

3. Sukovatova, Tatyana Nikolayevna. Born 5 December 1943. Limited partnership "Erker," legal consultant. Resides in city of Kemerovo.

KIROV OBLAST

1. Shabalin, Viktor Vladimirovich. Born 22 April 1969. Vyatskiy State Agricultural Academy, graduate student. Resides in city of Kirov.

KURGANSK OBLAST

1. Shevelev, Viktor Pavlovich. Born 6 October 1946. Regional fund for ecological monitoring "KURGAN," general director. Resides in city of Kurgan.

2. Mokshin, Vladimir Nikolayevich. Born 31 December 1944. Limited partnership "Taurus," director. Resides in city of Shadrinsk, Kurgansk Oblast.

3. Statsenko, Sergey Valeryevich. Born 19 August 1964. Euro-Asiatic Center for Social Research, director. Resides in city of Kurgan.

LENINGRAD OBLAST

1. Lebedev, Viktor Petrovich. Born 26 April 1936. Limited partnership "New Generation," consultant. Resides in city of Gatchina, Leningrad Oblast.

2. Medvedev, Anatoliy Fedorovich. Born 6 August 1937. Regional newspaper VESTI, correspondent. Resides in city of Vyborg, Leningrad Oblast.

LIPETSK OBLAST

1. Vasilyev, Sergey Mikhaylovich. Born 31 May 1958. AO "Koksokhimremont," chairman of the trade union committee. Resides in city of Lipetsk.

MOSCOW OBLAST

1. Galchenko, Valeriy Vladimirovich. Born 15 August 1951. Moscow Oblast Duma, deputy chairman. Resides in city of Dmitrov, Moscow Oblast.

2. Zakharov, Aleksey Konstantinovich. Born 3 March 1948. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, director of apparatus of the "YABLOKO" faction. Resides in Moscow.

3. Men, Mikhail Aleksandrovich. Born 12 November 1960. Deputy of the Moscow Oblast Duma, member of the Moscow Oblast Duma Committee on Legislation—coordinator on relations with religious associations. Resides in settlement of Semkhoz, Sergiyevo-Posadskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast.

4. Babichev, Igor Viktorovich. Born 1 January 1960. Administration of Khimkinskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast, first deputy head of administration. Resides in city of Khimki, Moscow Oblast.

5. Beznisko, Oleg Dmitriyevich. Born 3 May 1954. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, assistant deputy. Resides in city of Troitsk, Moscow Oblast.

6. Bondarev, Grigoriy Semenovich. Born 29 May 1946. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the State Duma Committee on Legislation and Judicial-Legal Reform. Resides in city of Podolsk, Moscow Oblast.

7. Yankov, Kirill Vadimovich. Born 17 December 1962. Moscow Oblast Agency of the Federal Administration on Affairs of Insolvency (Bankruptcy) of Enterprises under the Russian Federation State Committee on Administration of Property, director. Resides in city of Dolgoprudkiy, Moscow Oblast.

8. Stepanenko, Valeriy Pavlovich. Born 18 August 1939. Institute of Mining imeni A. A. Skochinskiy, lead scientific associate. Resides in city of Lyubertsy, Moscow Oblast.

9. Kovalev, Vladimir Vadilyevich. Born 16 October 1956. Union of Entrepreneurs in Retail and Wholesale Trade, consultant. Resides in settlement of Aleksandrovka, Moscow Oblast.

10. Andreyev, Anatoliy Nikolayevich. Born 21 May 1944. AO "Sergiyevo-Posadskiy Bread Combine," assistant to the general director. Resides in city of Sergiyevo Posada, Moscow Oblast.

11. Shagayev, Yuriy Vasilyevich. Born 17 October 1950. Administration of Shaturskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast, director of the Department of Land Utilization. Resides in city of Shatura, Moscow Oblast.

12. Rakhmanova, Tatyana Sergeyevna. Born 19 June 1952. Moscow Oblast Regional Party, executive secretary. Resides in city of Klin, Moscow Oblast.

MURMANSK OBLAST

1. Lebedev, Igor Aleksandrovich. Born 21 August 1952. Murmansk branch of the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific-Research Institute, senior scientific associate. Resides in city of Murmansk.

2. Vvedenskaya, Natalya Nikolayevna. Born 12 April 1945. Murmansk Oblast Duma, deputy chairman of the Murmansk Oblast Duma Commission of Public Health

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and Social Protection of the Population. Resides in city of Murmansk.

NIZHEGORODSK OBLAST

1. Beklemishcheva, Olga Alekseyevna. Born 3 April 1961. Deputy of the City Duma of Nizhniy Novgorod, deputy chairman of the City Duma Permanent Commission on Social Policy. Resides in city of Nizhniy Novgorod.

2. Ivanenko, Sergey Viktorovich. Born 12 January 1959. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the State Duma Committee on Property, Privatization and Economic Activity. Resides in city of Moscow.

3. Anisimov, Valeriy Pavlovich. Born 5 March 1960. AO "Vyksunskiy Metallurgical Plant," chairman of the trade union committee. Resides in city of Vyks, Nizhegorodsk Oblast.

4. Novitskiy, Sergey Ananyevich. Born 19 June 1947. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, assistant deputy. Resides in city of Arzamas-16, Nizhegorodsk Oblast.

NOVGOROD OBLAST

1. Yakurin, Andrey Vladimirovich. Born 11 October 1956. Novgorod State University, scientific associate. Resides in city of Novgorod.

2. Fishman, Boris Borisovich. Born 5 February 1948. Novgorod Oblast Center for Preventative Medicine, deputy chief physician. Resides in city of Novgorod.

3. Lostyukov, Aleksey Viktorovich. Born 24 September 1967. Committee of State Service of Novgorod Oblast, deputy chairman. Resides in city of Novgorod.

NOVOSIBIRSK OBLAST

1. Medvedko, Viktor Stepanovich. Born 9 September 1949. AO "NEVE-Union," general director. Resides in city of Novosibirsk.

2. Malkov, Igor Olegovich. Born 24 November 1953. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, assistant deputy. Resides in city of Novosibirsk.

3. Lubenets, Aleksandr Ivanovich. Born 23 May 1954. Siberian Inter-Bank Currency Exchange, department head. Resides in city of Novosibirsk.

4. Borodkin, Fridrikh Markovich. Born 21 March 1934. Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production, Siberian Department of the Russian Academy of Sciences, section head. Resides in city of Novosibirsk.

5. Suprun, Vladimir Ivanovich. Born 29 October 1943. Institute of Philosophy and Law, Siberian Department of the Russian Academy of Sciences, professor. Resides in city of Novosibirsk.

OMSK OBLAST

1. Babenko, Anatoliy Vasilyevich. Born 13 November 1957. Omsk Territorial Organization of the social association "YABLOKO," chairman. Resides in city of Omsk.

2. Gavel, Vladimir Aleksandrovich. Born 16 January 1951. AO "Telekomservis," general director. Resides in city of Omsk.

3. Tybakov, Vladimir Vladimirovich. Born 24 August 1960. Omsk Machine Building Enterprise imeni Baranov, engineer-designer. Resides in city of Omsk.

ORENBURG OBLAST

1. Slotnikova, Tamara Vladiomirovna. Born 14 May 1951. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the State Duma Committee on Ecology. Resides in city of Orenburg.

2. Grishayenko, Leonid Vasilyevich. Born 11 October 1938. Orenburg Gas Processing Plant, chairman of trade union committee. Resides in city of Orenburg.

OREL OBLAST

1. Seryugin, Georgiy Vsevolodovich. Born 7 January 1939. Mining-Metallurgical Trade Union of Russia, chairman of the Orel Oblast Council. Resides in city of Orel.

PENZA OBLAST

1. Goryachev, Valeriy Sergeyevich. Born 6 August 1952. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the State Duma Committee on Legislation and Judicial-Legal Reform. Resides in city of Penza.

2. Dolgushin, Aleksey Konstantinovich. Born 1 June 1965. Penza Oblast Center for Rehabilitation of Young Invalids With Afflictions of the Support-Motor Apparatus under the Administration of Social Protection of the Population of Penza Oblast, director. Resides in city of Penza.

PERM OBLAST

1. Zotin, Vladimir Nikolayevich. Born 6 February 1954. Deputy of the Legislative Assembly of Perm Oblast, deputy chairman of the Legislative Assembly Committee on the Budget. Resides in city of Perm.

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2. Pastukhov, Yuriy Vladimirovich. Born 21 November 1941. AO "Avisma—Titanium-Magnesium Combine," chairman of the trade union committee. Resides in city of Berezniki, Perm Oblast.

3. Kolokolov, Arkadiy Petrovich. Born 1 February 1948. AO "Uralkom," director. Resides in city of Krasnokamsk, Perm Oblast.

4. Vinogradov, Anatoliy Alekseyevich. Born 20 October 1951. Solikamsk Cable Television "Channel-1," sociologist. Resides in city of Solikamsk, Perm Oblast.

5. Pugin, Konstantin Georgiyevich. Born 4 March 1965. Perm State Technical University, senior instructor. Resides in city of Perm.

6. Ryazantsev, Igor Pavlovich. Born 6 October 1959. Perm State University, docent. Resides in city of Perm.

ROSTOV OBLAST

1. Yemelyanov, Mikhail Vasilyevich. Born 9 May 1962. Rostov State University, docent of the juridical faculty. Resides in city of Rostov-on-Don.

2. Karapetyan, Saak Albertovich. Born 28 March 1960. Prosecutor's office of Rostov Oblast, department head. Resides in city of Rostov-on-Don.

3. Ignatova, Tatyana Vladimirovna. Born 19 May 1965. Rostov State University, docent in the economics faculty. Resides in city of Rostocv-on-Don.

4. Didin, Sergey Viktorovich. Born 4 May 1953. AO PIK "Tsentrosoyuz," president. Resides in city of Shakhty, Rostov Oblast.

5. Bayburtan, Vladimir Artemovich. Born 6 November 1955. Rostov branch of the Mezhekonomsberbank [International Economic Savings Bank], deputy manager. Resides in city of Rostov-on-Don.

6. Mironov, Sergey Viktorovich. Born 24 October 1949. Administration of Federal Security Service for Rostov Oblast, chief of subsection. Resides in city of Taganrog, Rostov Oblast.

7. Negodayeva, Mariya Ivanovna. Born 3 August 1965. Don State Technical University, senior instructor. Resides in city of Rostov-on-Don.

RYAZAN OBLAST

1. Trushin, Igor Ivanovich. Born 2 February 1949. Ryazan Oblast Administration, chief specialist. Resides in city of Ryazan.

2. Kuzyakov, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich. Born 23 July 1947. Spasskiy Leather Plant, director. Resides in city of Spassk, Ryazan Oblast.

3. Ryabinin, Valeriy Sergeyevich. Born 15 December 1940. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly. Assistant deputy. Resides in city of Ryazan.

SARATOV OBLAST

1. Vladimirov, Nikolay Vasilyevich. Born 20 June 1950. Finance-construction company "Gorod-invest," president. Resides in city of Saratov.

2. Yastrebov, Denis Vladimirovich. Born 9 August 1970. "Promstroymontazh" enterprise, technical director. Resides in city of Saratov.

3. Gusev, Sergey Ivanovich. Born 5 February 1954. Satarov Oblast Property Fund, deputy chairman. Resides in city of Saratov.

4. Balashov, Vitaliy Konstantinovich. Born 10 August 1947. Russian Scientific-Research Anti-Plague Institute "Mikrob," head of laboratory. Resides in city of Saratov.

SVERDLOVSK OBLAST

1. Gvozdeva, Svetlana Nikolayevna. Born 24 May 1950. Deputy of the Sverdlovsk Oblast Duma, chairman of the Sverdlovsk Oblast Duma Committee on Economic Policy, the Budget, Finance and Taxes. Resides in city of Yekaterinburg.

2. Sazonov, Aleksandr Yuryevich. Born 12 February 1956. Sverdlovsk Oblast Duma, assistant deputy. Resides in city of Yekaterinburg.

3. Grushchak, Sergey Vladimirovich. Born 23 June 1965. Verkh-Usetskiy Rayon Administration, city of Yekaterinburg, deputy head of administration. Resides in city of Yekaterinburg.

4. Martyushov, Sergey Nikolayevich. Born 15 March 1954. Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, Urals Department of the Russian Academy of Sciences, senior scientific associate. Resides in city of Yekaterinburg.

5. Dolganov, Yevgeniy Vitalyevich. Born 24 July 1973. AO "Urals Securities Agency," deputy general director. Resides in city of Yekaterinburg.

6. Rudakov, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich. Born 2 May 1939. Sverdlovsk Territorial Administration of the Russian Federation State Committee on Anti-Monopoly Policy and Support of New Economic Structures, section head. Resides in city of Yekaterinburg.

7. Gavrilov, Vladislav Arkadyevich. Born 3 January 1970. Temporarily unemployed. Resides in city of Yekaterinburg.

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SMOLENSK OBLAST

1. Parfenov, Boris Ivanovich. Born 27 May 1942. Smolensk branch of the "Aeroflot" bank, deputy manager. Resides in city of Smolensk.

TVERSK OBLAST

1. Platov, Vladimir Ignatyevich. Born 23 October 1946. Administration of city of Bezhetsk and Bezhetskiy Rayon, Tversk Oblast, head of administration. Resides in city of Bezhetsk, Tversk Oblast.

2. Globin, Georgiy Mikhaylovich. Born 3 January 1947. Retired. Resides in Tver.

TOMSK OBLAST

1. Shaydullin, Boris Kimorivch. Born 20 April 1947. Tomsk EPIcentr, council chairman. Resides in city of Tomsk.

2. Mogilnikov, Nikolay Aleksandrovich. Born 15 December 1944. Central Medical-Sanitary Unit No 8 of the city of Seversk, Tomsk Oblast, surgical doctor. Resides in city of Tomsk.

3. Petrova, Tatyana Adolfovna. Born 18 January 1958. Tomsk Geophysical Trust, engineer. Resides in city of Kolpashevo, Tomsk Oblast.

4. Zakharov, Anatoliy Vasilyevich. Born 1 January 1959. Inter-regional newspaper SIBIRSKOYE OBOZRENIYE, assistant editor. Resides in city of Tomsk.

5. Bychkova, Tamara Illarionovna. Born 5 January 1947. Institute of Macrokinetics, Siberian Department of the Russian Academy of Sciences, head of the patents section. Resides in city of Tomsk.

TULA OBLAST

1. Gubarev, Valentin Vladimirovich. Born 10 December 1945. Tula Territorial Organization of the social association "YABLOKO," council chairman. Resides in village of Khrushchevo, Leninskiy Rayon, Tula Oblast.

2. Kryuchkova, Olga Vladimirovna. Born 15 November 1956. Kosogorskiy Metallurgical Plant, trade union committee chairman. Resides in city of Tula.

3. Shadskiy, Gennadiy Viktorovich. Born 1 June 1946. Tula State University, dean of faculty. Resides in city of Tula.

TYUMEN OBLAST

1. Filatov, Viktor Dmitriyevich. Born 10 September 1944. Industrial-investment holding company "Diorit," president. Resides in city of Tyumen.

CHELYABINSK OBLAST

1. Kuznetsov, Aleksandr Vladimirovich. Born 13 March 1958. Central Council of the Mining-Metallurgical Trade Union of Russia, expert in the department of legal defense work and legislation. Resides in city of Chelyabinsk.

2. Vorushilin, Vladimir Vasilyevich. Born 4 December 1950. AO "Kovellin," head of security service. Resides in city of Chelyabinsk.

3. Bokov, Anatoliy Semenovich. Born 23 June 1949. "Sonda" computer technologies laboratory, director. Resides in city of Miassa. Chelyabinsk Oblast.

4. Tsittel, Viktor Davydovich. Born 12 December 1952. Secondary School No 5 of the city of Ust-Katave, mathematics teacher. Resides in city of Ust-Katave, Chelyabinsk Oblast.

5. Kabirov, Gosman Gabdrakhmanovich. Born 7 April 1957. Individual private enterprise "Praga," metalworker. Resides in city of Chelyabinsk.

6. Matviyenko, Viktor Anatolyevich. Born 1 July 1960. AO "Consumer Goods of the City of Magnitogorsk," foreman. Resides in city of Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk Oblast.

CHITA OBLAST

1. Cheremukhin, Boris Petrovich. Born 18 May 1935. "Gornyaki Zabaykalya" ["Miners of Transbaykal"] association, general director. Resides in city of Chita.

YAROSLAV OBLAST

1. Mizulina, Yelena Borisovna. Born 9 December 1954. Yaroslavl State University, professor, member of the Federation Council of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the Federation Council Committee on Constitutional Legislation and Judicial-Legal Questions. Resides in city of Yaroslavl.

2. Sadchikov, Georgiy Mikhaylovich. Born 31 October 1941. Rybinskiy Polygraphic College, instructor. Resides in city of Rybinsk, Yaroslav Oblast.

3. Yarkina, Lora Ivanovna. Born 27 March 1938. Director of the Rural House of Culture. Resides in settlement of Oktyabrskiy, Rybinskiy Rayon, Yaroslav Oblast.

MOSCOW

1. Shchekochikhin, Yuriy Petrovich. Born 9 June 1950. Editorial office of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, investigative section editor. Resides in Moscow.

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2. Averchev, Vladimir Petrovich. Born 1 November 1946. Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, member of the State Duma Committee on International Affairs. Resides in Moscow.

3. Borshchev, Valeriy Vasilyevich. Born 1 January 1943. Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, chairman of the subcommittee on affairs of charity, State Duma Committee on Social Associations and Religious Organizations. Resides in Moscow.

4. Don, Sergey Eduardovich. Born 26 March 1963. EPIcentr, senior scientific associate. Resides in Moscow.

5. Uchitel, Viktor Aleksandrovich. Born 11 May 1947. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, consultant for the "YABLOKO" faction. Resides in Moscow.

6. Levitskiy, Mikhail Borisovich. Born 22 January 1938. Scientific-research institute "Sintez," head of laboratory. Resides in Moscow.

7. Motorin, Mikhail Albertovich. Born 16 September 1960. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, sector head of the Committee on the Budget, Taxes, Banks and Finance. Resides in Moscow.

8. Andreyev, Sergey Vasilyevich. Born 21 December 1932. Moscow city organization of the All-Russian Organization of Invalids, deputy chairman. Resides in Moscow.

9. Burdeynyy, Lev Borisovich. Born 31 December 1953. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, assistant deputy. Resides in Moscow.

10. Tsoy, Yelizaveta Sergeyevna. Born 3 October 1933. Moscow Association of Russian Koreans, president. Resides in Moscow.

11. Chumakov, Aleksandr Nikolayevich. Born 2 October 1943. Moscow Regional Scientific-Production Association "Ekoresurs," vice-president. Resides in Moscow.

12. Gurevich, Leonid Borisovich. Born 27 August 1930. AO TSNIIEP [Central Scientific-Research Institute of Experimental Design] in Engineering Equipment, main specialist. Resides in Moscow.

13. Falko, Vladimir Ivanovich. Born 18 March 1949. Moscow State University of Forestry, docent. Resides in city of Mytishchi, Moscow Oblast.

14. Shchalygin, Gennadiy Fedorovich. Born 1 December 1937. State Enterprise "Rost," lead specialist. Resides in Moscow.

15. Lukin, Aleksandr Vladimirovich. Born 13 October 1961. Institute of Humanitarian-Political Studies, scientific associate. Resides in Moscow.

16. Ilyin, Mikhail Yulyevich. Born 22 June 1951. AO "Master," general director. Resides in Moscow.

17. Latysheva, Tatyana Andreyevna. Born 18 September 1950. Russian Charitable Mission, director. Resides in Moscow.

18. Stepanenko, Vera Stanislavovna. Born 23 May 1957. public council of the Center for Youth Innovations, chairman. Resides in Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG

1. Moiseyev, Boris Aleksandrovich. Born 31 March 1942. Nevskiy Research Fund, chief specialist on social problems of the population. Resides in St. Petersburg.

2. Nesterov, Yuriy Mikhaylovich. Born 16 April 1945. St. Petersburg department of the International Charitable Fund for Political-Legal Studies "Interligal," member of the board. Resides in city of St. Petersburg.

3. Shishlov, Aleksandr Vladimirovich. Born 28 July 1955. St. Petersburg section of the humanitarian-politological center "Strategy," program director. Resides in St. Petersburg.

4. Nikiforov, Sergey Mikhaylovich. Born 31 August 1950. International ecology center "ECAT," director. Resides in St. Petersburg.

5. Volodkin, Viktor Petrovich. Born 18 May 1959. Limited partnership "Aventur," general director. Resides in St. Petersburg.

6. Popov, Sergey Alekseyevich. Born 15 May 1948. International College of Barristers "Sankt-Peterburg," lawyer. Resides in St. Petersburg.

7. Mazur, Aleksandr Alekseyevich. Born 10 March 1955. Joint-stock commercial bank "Petrovskiy," director of legal department. Resides in St. Petersburg.

UST-ORDYNSK BURYAT AUTONOMOUS OKRUG

1. Aldarov, Kuzma Romanovich. Born 20 October 1960. Okrug branch of "Irkomsotsbank," director. Resides in city of Irkutsk.

[Signed] Chairman of Congress I. D. Grachev

Secretary of Congress B. A. Moiseyev.

List of candidates for deputy to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for balloting in the elections from single-mandate

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electoral districts, presented by the "YABLOKO" electoral association.

Presented at the 2nd Congress of the public association "Yabloko," Protocol b/n dated 3 September 1995

Copy of list registered with Central Electoral Commission of the Russian Federation on 5 September 1995 (decree No 12/95-II)

REPUBLIC OF ADYGEYA

Adygenskiy Electoral District No 1

Yeshev, Aydamir Krymovich. Born 30 August 1968. Adygey territorial section of the social association "YABLOKO," chairman. Resides in city of Maykop.

REPUBLIC OF BASHKORTOSTAN

Birskiy Electoral District No 3

Gimayev, Rabig Nasretdinovich. Born 1 January 1935. Bashkir State University, rector. Resides in city of Ufa.

Kirovskiy Electoral District No 4.

Valeyev, Damir Zhavatovich. Born 2 January 1940. Bashkir State University, head of chair. Resides in city of Ufa.

Oktyabrskiy Electoral District No 5

Matveyev, Vladimir Petrovich. Born 7 February 1952. State television-radio company "Bashkortostan," editor of socio-political programs. Resides in city of Ufa.

Sibayskiy Electoral District No 6

Sultanov, Renat Ishbuldovich. Born 9 May 1954. State Academy imeni Maymonida, dean of faculty of philosophy and jurisprudence. Resides in city of Ufa.

Sterlitamakskiy Electoral District No 7

Guryanova, Nina Ivanovna. Born 23 January 1945. Sterlitamak municipal television-radio company "Ekran," program director, Republic of Bashkortostan. Resides in city of Sterlitamak.

Tuymazinskiy Electoral District No 8

Samigullin, Venir Kalimullovich. Born 15 November 1947. Bashkir State University, head of chair. Resides in city of Ufa.

KABARDINO-BALKAR REPUBLIC

Kabardino-Balkarskiy Electoral District No 13

Bednev, Yuriy Fedorovich. Born 7 December 1940. Parliament of the Kabardino-Balkar Republic, co-chairman of the Committee on International Relations. Resides in city of Nalchik.

REPUBLIC OF KALMYKIYA

Kalmytskiy Electoral District No 14

Ubushayeva, Yelena Goryayevna. Born 17 September 1962. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, assistant deputy. Resides in city of Elista.

REPUBLIC OF MORDOVIA

Mordovskiy Electoral District No 19

Serebryakov, Sergey Konstantinovich. Born 30 April 1955. Administration of affairs of the Republic of Mordovia Government, departmental consultant. Resides in city of Saransk.

REPUBLIC OF TATARSTAN

Moscow Electoral District No 23

Sultanov, Ildus Turgutovich. Born 11 May 1950. AO "Strannik," deputy director. Resides in city of Kazan.

Naberezhno-Chelinskiy Electoral District No 24

Fomin, Dmitriy Yevgenyevich. Born 28 April 1949. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, assistant deputy, Republic of Tatarstan. Resides in city of Naberezhnyye Chelny.

Nizhnekamskiy Electoral District No 25

Karasev, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich. Born 19 November 1958. Chistopolskiy Museum "Uezdnyy Gorod," senior scientific associate, Republic of Tatarstan. Resides in city of Chistopol.

CHECHEN REPUBLIC

Chechenskiy Electoral District No 31

Vakhitov, Isa Aliyevich. Born 14 March 1967. "Vostok" company, deputy general director. Resides in city of Grozny.

ALTAY KRAY

Barnaulskiy Electoral District No 34

Timoshenko, Galina Nikolayevna. Born 14 November 1946. Altay Consumer Protection Fund, general director. Resides in city of Barnaul.

Biyskiy Electoral District No 35

Ostanin, Valeriy Sergeyevich. Born 3 January 1947. Scientific-production concern "Altay," vice-president. Resides in city of Barnaul.

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Slavgorodskiy Electoral District No 37

Strikha, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. Born 2 December 1961. Altay Kray Administration, chief specialist of the Committee for Support of Entrepreneurship. Resides in city of Barnaul.

KRASNODAR KRAY

Armavirskiy Electoral District No 38

Zyza, Valeriy Pavlovich. Born 6 August 1947. NIPI [Scientific-Research Design Institute] of Gas Processing, lead scientific associate. Resides in city of Krasnodar.

Kanevskiy Electoral District No 39

Fridland, Vladimir Yakovlevich. Born 5 February 1932. Kuban State Technical University, head of chair. Resides in city of Krasnodar.

Krasnodarskiy Electoral District No 40

Veligodskiy, Mikhail Aleksandrovich. Born 27 June 1954. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, assistant deputy. Resides in city of Krasnodar.

Novorossiyskiy Electoral District No 41

Alekseyenko, Vladimir Alekseyevich. Born 2 May 1939. Institute of Geochemistry of the Biosphere, director. Resides in city of Novorossiysk, Krasnodar Kray.

Prikubanskiy Electoral District No 42

Bakhmetova, Lyubov Ivanovna. Born 7 November 1944. Krasnodar Kray Association for Protection of Consumer Rights, president. Resides in city of Krasnodar.

Tuapsinskiy Electoral District No 44

Seleleyko, Leonid Fedorovich. Born 12 September 1959. Lazarevskiy Center for Creativity and Recreation of Children, methodologist. Resides in settlement of Lazarevskoye, city of Sochi, Krasnodar Kray.

KRASNOYARSK KRAY

Achinskiy Electoral District No 45

Cherepanov, Sergey Konstantinovich. Born 26 May 1952. Novosibirsk State University, doctoral candidate. Resides in city of Krasnoyarsk.

Yeniseyskiy Electoral District No 46

Gitin, Viktor Vladimirovich. Born 15 March 1961. TIM-corporation, deputy general director. Resides in city of Krasnoyarsk.

Kanskiy Electoral District No 47

Besedin, Vladimir Nikolayevich. Born 2 July 1971. Krasnoyarskiy State Pedagogical University, candidate. Resides in city of Krasnoyarsk.

Krasnoyarskiy Electoral District No 48

Smirnov, Igor Ivanovich. Born 23 July 1940. International AO "Sibir," president. Resides in city of Krasnoyarsk.

PRIMORSKIY KRAY

Vladivostokskiy Electoral District No 50

Glubokovskiy, Mikhail Konstantinovich. Born 20 September 1948. Deputy of the State Duma, RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the State Duma Committee on Education, Culture and Science. Resides in city of Vladivostok.

STAVROPOL KRAY

Stavropolskiy Electoral District No 55

Korobeynikov, Aleksandr Vladimirovich. Born 16 May 1954. Stavropol Kray Administration, deputy head of administration. Resides in city of Stavropol.

ARKHANGELSK OBLAST

Arkhangelskiy Electoral District No 59

Chernushenko, Konstantin Eduardovich. Born 27 June 1966. Physician in private practice. Resides in city of Arkhangelsk.

BELGOROD OBLAST

Belgorodskiy Electoral District No 62

Kolbasov, Oleg Stepanovich. Born 11 April 1927. Institute of State and Law of the Russian Academy of Sciences, head scientific associate. Resides in Moscow.

Novooskolskiy Electoral District No 63

Prokhorov, Vladimir Andreyevich. Born 23 July 1946. Central Council of the Mining-Metallurgical Trade Union of Russia, deputy chairman. Resides in Moscow.

VLADIMIR OBLAST

Vladimirskiy Electoral District No 66

Shergin, Leonid Yevgenyevich. Born 18 May 1950. State Duma of the RF Fedreal Assembly, assistant deputy. Resides in city of Vladimir.

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Kovrovskiy Electoral District No 67

Polyakov, Vladimir Gennadyevich. Born 4 March 1956. Newspaper ZNAMYA TRUDA, editor-in-chief. Resides in city of Kovrov, Vladimir Oblast.

VOLGOGRAD OBLAST

Volzhskiy Electoral District No 68

Mironenko, Vladimir Ivanovich. Born 21 January 1965. Apparatus of the official representative of the President of the Russian Federation in Volgograd Oblast, specialist-expert. Resides in city of Volzhskiy, Volgograd Oblast.

Krasnoarmeyskiy Electoral District No 69

Bukina, Valentina Stepanovna. Born 17 March 1935. Volgograd territorial administration of the Russian Federation State Committee on Anti-Monopoly Policy and Support of New Economic Structures, deputy chief. Resides in city of Volgograd.

Mikhaylovskiy Electoral District No 70

Anikeyev, Vladimir Petrovich. Born 19 August 1949. Scientific-production firm "Archeda," general director. Resides in village of Zimnyatskiy, Serafimovichskiy Rayon, Volgograd Oblast.

Central Electoral District No 71

Lukashev, Igor Lvovich. Born 23 February 1965. Deputy of State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the State Duma Committee on Information Policy and Communications. Resides in city of Volgograd.

VOLOGDA OBLAST

Cherepovetskiy Electoral District No 73

Smirnov, Sergey Valentinovich. Born 24 March 1961. "YANA" enterprise, general director. Resides in city of Cherepovets, Vologda Oblast.

VORONEZH OBLAST

Aninskiy Electoral District No 74

Salnikov, Vyacheslav Ivanovich. Born 21 March 1965. Voronezh State Pedagogical University, assistant. Resides in city of Voronezh.

Levoberezhnyy Electoral District No 75

Kuznetsov, Vladimir Aleksandrovich. Born 21 August 1957. AO "Sindikat 'SAV'," president. Resides in city of Voronezh.

Pavlovskiy Electoral District No 76

Yatsev, Aleksey Mikhaylovich. Born 25 February 1956. Advertisement agency "Impulse," editor-in-chief. Resides in village of Latnav, Semilukskiy Rayon, Voronezh Oblast.

Pravoberezhnyy Electoral District No 77

Shaposhnikov, Sergey Mikhaylovich. Born 18 September 1953. AO "Sindikat 'SAV,'" vice-president for production. Resides in city of Voronezh.

IVANOVO OBLAST

Ivanovskiy Electoral District No 78

Budanov, Aleksandr Georgiyevich. Born 18 May 1946. Ivanovskiy Oblast Union of Charitable Organizations, chairman of the board. Resides in city of Ivanovo.

Kineshemskiy Electoral District No 79

Chernyakov, Boris Abramovich. Born 24 August 1937. USA and Canada Institute, RAN [Russian Academy of Sciences], sector head. Resides in city of Mytishchi, Moscow Oblast.

IRKUTSK OBLAST

Angarskiy Electoral District No 80

Belov, Aleksandr Gennadyevich. Born 12 November 1957. Entrepreneur without formation of legal entity. Resides in city of Angarsk, Irkutsk Oblast.

Bratskiy Electoral District No 81

Sokolnikov, Anatoliy Romanovich. Born 15 October 1949. Directorate on construction of the international airport "Baykal," general director. Resides in city of Bratsk, Irkutsk Oblast.

KALININGRAD OBLAST

Kaliningradskiy Electoral District No 84

Slepokurov, Dmitriy Vyacheslavovich. Born 17 May 1964. Deputy of city Duma, City of Kaliningrad, chairman of the City Duma Permanent Commission on Standard-Legal Questions. Resides in city of Kaliningrad.

KALUGA OBLAST

Dzerzhinskiy Electoral District No 85

Morozov, Aleksandr Vasilyevich. Born 31 January 1960. Obninskiy Institute of Atomic Energy, head of laboratory. Resides in city of Obninsk, Kaluga Oblast.

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KAMCHATKA OBLAST

Kamchatskiy Electoral District No 87

Zadornov, Mikhail Mikhaylovich. Born 4 May 1963. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, chairman of the State Duma Committee on the Budget, Taxes, Banks and Finance. Resides in Moscow.

KEMEROVO OBLAST

Kemerovskiy Electoral District No 88

Sukovatova, Tatyana Nikolayevna. Born 5 December 1943. Limited partnership "Erker," legal consultant. Resides in city of Kemerovo.

Leninsk-Kuznetskiy Electoral District No 89

Kaznin, Yuriy Fedorovich. Born 14 September 1943. Kemerovo State Medical Academy, docent. Resides in city of Kemerovo.

Prokopyevskiy Electoral District No 91

Grinev, Vasiliy Ivanovich. Born 28 December 1941. Retired. Resides in city of Kemerovo.

KIROV OBLAST

Sovetskiy Electoral District No 93

Shabalin, Viktor Vladimirovich. Born 22 April 1969. Vyatskiy State Agricultural Academy, gradnate student. Resides in city of Kirov.

KURGANSK OBLAST

Kurganskiy Electoral District No 95

Sevelev, Viktor Pavlovich. Born 6 October 1946. Regional fund for ecological monitoring "KURGAN," general director. Resides in city of Kurgan.

LENINGRAD OBLAST

Kingiseppskiy Electoral District No 100

Semenov, Sergey Aleksandrovich. Born 14 July 1942. AO "Sosnovoborskiy Machine Building Plant," director. Resides in Sosnovyy Bor, Leningrad Oblast.

Lipetsk oblast

Lipetskiy Electoral District No 102

Vasilyev, Sergey Mikhaylovich. Born 31 May 1958. AO "Koksokhimremont," chairman of the trade union committee. Resides in city of Lipetsk.

MAGADAN OBLAST

Magadanskiy Electoral District No 103

Lastenkov, Nikolay Nikolayevich. Born 25 October 1946. Informational-Analytical Center on Socio-Economic Policy of Northeast Russia, director. Resides in city of Magadan.

MOSCOW OBLAST

Dmitrovskiy Electoral District No 104

Men, Mikhail Aleksandrovich. Born 12 November 1960. Deputy of the Moscow Oblast Duma, member of the Moscow Oblast Duma Committee on Legislation—coordinator on relations with religious associations. Resides in village of Semkhoz, Sergiyevo-Posadskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast.

Istrinskiy Electoral District No 105

Babichev, Igor Viktorovich. Born 1 January 1960. Khimkinskiy Rayon administration of Moscow Oblast, first deputy head of administration. Resides in city of Khimki, Moscow Oblast.

Lyuberetskiy Electoral Diostrict No 107

Lyubashevskiy, Yuriy Yakovlevich. Born 25 August 1941. "Dyagilevtsentr" partnership, president. Resides in Moscow.

Mytishchinskiy Electoral District No 108

Yankov, Kirill Vadimovich. Born 17 December 1962. Moscow Oblast Agency of the Federal Administration on Affairs of Insolvency (Bankruptcy) of Enterprises under the State Committee on Administration of State Property of the Russian Federation, director. Resides in city of Dolgoprudnyy, Moscow Oblast.

Noginskiy Electoral District No 109

Yarygina, Tatyana Vladimirovna. Born 2 March 1953. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the State Duma Committee on Labor and Social Support. Resides in Moscow.

Odintsovskiy Electoral District No 110

Sobakin, Yevgeniy Yuryevich. Born 1 July 1959. Social association "YABLOKO," staff director of electoral campaign. Resides in Moscow.

Orekhovo-Zuyevskiy Electoral District No 111

Turlak, Yelena Aleksandrovna. Born 28 January 1953. Moscow Scientific-production association "RADON," head of department of ecology-economic

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studies. Resides in settlement of Novyy, Sergiyevo-Posadskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast.

Podolskiy Electoral District No 112

Bondarev, Grigoriy Semenovich. Born 29 May 1946. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the State Duma Committee on Legislation and Judicial-Legal Reform. Resides in city of Podolsk, Moscow Oblast.

Pushkinskiy Electoral District No 113

Zakharov, Aleksey Konstantinovich. Born 3 March 1948. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, head of apparatus of the "YABLOKO' faction. Resides in Moscow.

Serpukhovskiy Electoral District No 114

Lukin, Vladimir Petrovich. Born 13 July 1937. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, chairman of the State Duma Committee on International Affairs. Resides in Moscow.

MURMANSK OBLAST

Monchegorskiy Electoral District No 115

Vvedenskaya, Natalya Nikolayevna. Born 12 April 1945. Deputy of the Murmansk Oblast Duma, deputy chairman of the Murmansk Oblast Duma Commission on Public Health and Social Protection of the Population. Resides in city of Murmansk.

Murmanskiy Electoral District No 116

Lebedev, Igor Aleksandrovich. Born 21 August 1952. Murmansk branch of the Arctic and Antactic Scientific-Research Institute, senior scientific associate. Resides in city of Murmansk.

NIZHEGORODSK OBLAST

Kanavinskiy Electoral District No 120

Beklemishcheva, Olga Alekseyevna. Born 3 April 1961. Deputy of the City Duma of Nizhniy Novgorod, deputy chairman of the City Duma Permanent Commission on Social Policy. Resides in city of Nizhniy Novgorod.

NOVOSIBIRSK OBLAST

Barabinskiy Electoral District No 124

Malkov, Igor Olegovich. Born 24 November 1953. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, assistant deputy. Resides in city of Novosibirsk.

Zavodskoy Electoral District No 125

Suprun, Vladimir Ivanovich. Born 29 October 1943. Institute of Philosophy and Law, Siberian Department of the Russain Academy of Sciences, professor. Resides in city of Novosibirsk.

Iskitimskiy Electoral District No 127

Malygina, Lyudmila Pavlovna. Born 21 May 1945. Ecology School-Gymnasium No 13, director. Resides in city of Novosibirsk.

OMSK OBLAST

Bolsherechenskiy Electoral District No 128

Rybakov, Vladimir Vladimirovich. Born 24 August 1960. Omsk Machine Building Enterprise imeni Baranov, engineer-designer. Resides in city of Omsk.

Omskiy Electoral District No 129

Babenko, Anatoliy Vasilyevich. Born 13 November 1957. Omsk territorial organization of the social association "YABLOKO," chairman. Resides in city of Omsk.

Central Electoral District No 130

Gavel, Vladimir Aleksandrovich. Born 16 January 1951. AO "Telekomservis," general director. Resides in city of Omsk.

ORENBURG OBLAST

Orenburgskiy Electoral District No 132

Zlotnikova, Tamara Vladimirovna. Born 14 May 1951. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the State Duma Committee on Ecology. Resides in city of Orenburg.

PENZA OBLAST

Zheleznodorozhnyy Electoral District No 135

Goryachev, Valeriy Sergeyevich. Born 6 August 1952. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the State Duma Committee on Legislation and Judicial-Legal Reform. Resides in city of Penza.

PERM OBLAST

Bereznikovskiy Electoral District No 137

Pastukhov, Yuriy Vladimirovich. Born 21 November 1941. AO "Avisma-Titanium-Magnesium Combine," chairman of the trade union committee. Resides in city of Berezniki, Perm Oblast.

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Sverdlovskiy Electoral District No 140

Zotin, Vladimir Nikolayevichl. Born 6 February 1954. Deputy of the Legislative Assembly of Perm Oblast, deputy chairman of the Legislative Assembly Committee on the Budget. Resides in city of Perm.

ROSTOV OBLAST

Belokalitvinskiy Electoral District No 142

Ignatova, Tatyana Vladimirovna. Born 19 May 1965. Rostov State University, docent of economic faculty. Resides in city of Rostov-on-Don.

Volgodonskiy Electoral District No 143

Karapetyan, Saak Albertovich. Born 28 March 1960. Prosecutor's office of Rostov Oblast, department head. Resides in city of Rostov-on-Don.

Rostovskiy Electoral District No 146

Yemelyanov, Mikhail Vasilyevich. Born 9 May 1962. Rostov State University, docent of legal faculty. Resides in city of Rostov-on-Don.

Taganrog Electoral District No 147

Mironov, Sergey Viktorovich. Born 24 October 1949. Administration of the Federal Security Service for Rostov Oblast, chief of subsection. Resides in city of Taganrog, Rostov Oblast.

Shakhtinskiy Electoral District No 148

Didin, Sergey Viktorovich. Born 4 May 1953. AO PIK "Tsentrosoyuz," president. Resides in city of Shakhty, Rostov Oblast.

RYAZAN OBLAST

Ryazanskiy Electoral District No 149

Trushin, Igor Ivanovich. Born 2 February 1949. Ryazan Oblast administration, head specialist. Resides in city of Ryazan.

Shilovskiy Electoral District No 150

Kuzyakov, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich. Born 23 July 1947. Spasskiy Leather Plant, director. Resides in city of Spassk, Ryazan Oblast.

SARATOV OBLAST

Balakovskiy Electoral District No 156

Gusev, Sergey Ivanovich. Born 5 February 1954. Saratov Oblast Property Fund, deputy chairman. Resides in city of Saratov.

Balashovskiy Electoral District No 157

Balashov, Vitaliy Konstantinovich. Born 10 August 1947. Russian Scientific-Research Anti-Plague Institute "Mikrob," head of laboratory. Resides in city of Saratov.

Saratovskiy Electoral District No 158

Vladimirov, Nikolay Vasilyevich. Born 20 June 1950. Financial-construction company "Gorod-invest," president. Resides in city of Saratov.

Engelsskiy Electoral District No 159

Naumov, Artur Viktorovich. Born 27 May 1940. Russian Scientific-Research Anti-Plague Institute "Mikrob," director. Resides in city of Saratov.

SAKHALIN OBLAST

Sakhalinskiy Electoral District No 160

Svistunov, Oleg Igorevich. Born 20 February 1947. Reserve admiral. Resides in city of Vladivostok.

SVERDLOVSK OBLAST

Artemovskiy Electoral District No 161

Gvozdeva, Svetlana Nikolayevna. Born 24 May 1950. Deputy of the Sverdlovsk Oblast Duma, chairman of the Sverdlovsk Oblast Committee on Economic Policy, the Budget, Finance and Taxes. Resides in city of Yekaterinburg.

Verkh-Isetskiy Electoral District No 162

Sazonov, Aleksandr Yuryevich. Born 12 February 1956. Sverdlovsk Oblast Duma, assistant deputy. Resides in city of Yekaterinburg.

Kamensk-Uralskiy Electoral District No 163

Dolganov, Yevgeniy Vitalyevich. Born 24 July 1973. AO "Urals Securities Agency," deputy general director. Resides in city of Yekaterinburg.

Nizhne-Tagilskiy Electoral District No 164

Gavrilov, Vladislav Arkadyevich. Born 3 January 1970. Temporarily unemployed. Resides in city of Yekaterinburg.

Ordzhonikidzevskiy Electoral District No 165

Martyushov, Sergey Nikolayevich. Born 15 March 1954. Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, Urals Department of the Russian Academy of Sciences, senior scientific associate. Resides in city of Yekaterinburg.

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Pervouralskiy Electoral District No 166

Grushchak, Sergey Vladimirovich. Born 23 June 1965. Administration of Verkh-Isetskiy Rayon, city of Yekaterinburg, deputy head of administration. Resides in city of Yekaterinburg.

Serovskiy Electoral District No 167

Rudakov, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich. Born 2 May 1939. Sverdlovsk territorial administration of the Russian Federation State Committee on Anti-Monopoly Policy and Support of New Economic Structures, section head. Resides in city of Yekaterinburg.

SMOLENSK OBLAST

Smolenskiy Electoral District No 160

Parfenov, Boris Ivanovich. Born 27 May 1942. Smolensk branch of the "aeroflot" bank, deputy manager. Resides in city of Smolensk.

TVERSK OBLAST

Bezhetskiy Electoral District No 172

Platov, Vladimir Ignatyevich. Born 23 October 1946. Administration of city of Bezhetsk and Bezhetskiy Rayon, Tversk Oblast, head of administration. Resides in city of Bezhetsk, Tversk Oblast.

TOMSK OBLAST

Tomskiy Electoral District No 174

Shaydullin, Boris Kizimovich. Born 20 April 1947. Tomsk EPIcentr, chairman of council. Resides in city of Tomsk.

TULA OBLAST

Shekinskiy Electoral District No 177

Gubarev, Valentin Vladimirovich. Born 10 December 1945. Tula territorial organization of the social association "YABLOKO," chairman of council. Resides in village of Khrushevo, Leninskiy Rayon, Tula Oblast.

TYUMEN OBLAST

Tyumenskiy Electoral District No 179

Chebotarev, Gennadiy Nikolayevich. Born 19 October 1948. Tyumen State University, pro-rector. Resides in city of Tyumen.

CHELYABINSK OBLAST

Zlatoustovskiy Electoral District No 182

Bokov, Anatoliy Semenovich. Born 23 June 1949. "Sonda" computer technologies laboratory, director. Resides in city of Miasse, Chelyabinsk Oblast.

Kalininskiy Electoral District No 183

Vorushilin, Vladimir Vasilyevich. Botn 4 December 1950. AO "Kovellin," chief of security service. Resides in city of Chelyabinsk.

Kyshtymskiy Electoral District No 184

Tsittel, Viktor Davydovich. Born 12 December 1952. Secondary School No 5 of the city of Ust-Katava, mathematics teacher. Resides in Ust-Katava, Chelyabinsk Oblast.

Magnitogorskiy Electoral District No 185

Matanenko, Viktor Anatolyevich. Born 1 July 1960. AO "Consumer Goods of City of Magnitogorsk," foreman. Resides in city of Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk Oblast.

Sovetskiy Electoral District No 186

Kuznetsov, Aleksandr Vladimirovich. Born 13 March 1958. Central Council of Mining-Metallurgical Trade Union of Russia, expert in department on legal defense work and legislation. Resides in city of Chelyabinsk.

CHITA OBLAST

Chitinskiy Electoral District No 188

Cheremukhin, Boris Petrovich. Born 18 May 1935. Association "Miners of Transbaykal," general director. Resides in city of Chita.

YAROSLAV OBLAST

Kirovskiy Electoral District No 189

Mizulina, Yelena Borisovna. Born 9 December 1954. Yaroslavl State University, professor; member of the Federation Council of the RF Federal Assembly; deputy chairman of the Federation Council Committee on Constitutional Legislation and Judicial-Legal Questions. Resides in city of Yaroslavl.

Rybinskiy Electoral District No 190

Sadchikov, Georgiy Mikhaylovich. Born 31 October 1941. Rybinskiy Polygraphic College, instructor. Resides in city of Rybinsk, Yaroslav Oblast.

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CITY OF MOSCOW

Babushkinskiy Electoral District No 192

Shalygin, Gennadiy Fedorovich. Born 1 December 1937. State enterprise "Rost," leading specialist. Resides in city of Moscow.

Kundevskiy Electoral District No 193

Uchitel, Viktor Aleksandrovich. Born 11 May 1947. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, consultant to the "YABLOKO" faction. Resides in Moscow.

Leningradskiy electoral District No 194

Semenov, Vladimir Olegovich. Born 30 July 1972. Moscow State Pedagogical University, graduate student. Resides in city of Moscow.

Medvedkovskiy Electoral District No 196

Yakovenko, Igor Aleksandrovich. Born 13 March 1951. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly; member of the State Duma Committee on Information Policy and Communications. Resides in city of Moscow.

Perovskiy Electoral District No 198

Borshchev, Valeriy Vasilyevich. Born 1 January 1943. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly; chairman of subcommittee on charitable affairs of the State Duma Committee on Public Associations and Religious Organizations. Resides in Moscow.

Universitetskiy Electoral District No 201

Lukin, Aleksandr Vladimirovich. Born 13 October 1961. Institute of Humanitarian-Political Studies, scientific associate. Resides in Moscow.

Central Electoral District No 202

Motorin, Mikhail Albertovich. Born 16 September 1960. State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, head of sector of the Committee on the Budget, Taxes, Banks and Finance. Resides in Moscow.

Sheremetyevskiy Electoral District No 205

Chumakov, Aleksandr Nikolayevich. Born 2 October 1943. Moscow Regional Scientific-Production Association "Ekoresurs," vice-president. Resides in Moscow.

CITY OF ST. PETERSBURG

Eastern Electoral District No 207

Nesterov, Yuriy Mikhaylovich. Born 16 April 1945. St. Petersburg Section of the International Charitable Fund for Political-Legal Studies "Interligal," member of the board. Resides in city of St. Petersburg.

Western Electoral District No 208

Nikiforov, Sergey Mikhaylovich. Born 31 August 1950. International Ecology Center "ECAT," director. Resides in city of St. Petersburg.

Northern Electoral District No 209

Volodkin, Viktor Petrovich. Born 18 May 1959. Limited partnership "Aventur," general director. Resides in city of St. Petersburg.

Northwestern Electoral District No 210

Golov, Anatoliy Grigoryevich. Born 16 August 1946. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, chairman of the subcommittee on labor legislation, State Duma Committee on Labor and Social Support. Resides in city of St. Petersburg.

Central Electoral District No 211

Shelishch, Petr Borisovich. Born 9 December 1946. Deputy of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the State Duma Committee on Economic Policy. Resides in city of St. Petersburg.

Southwestern Electoral District No 212

Popov, Sergey Alekseyevich. Born 15 May 1948. International College of Barristers "St-Peterburg," lawyer. Resides in city of St. Petersburg.

Southern Electoral District No 213

Mazur, Aleksandr Alekseyevich. Born 10 March 1955. Joint-stock commercial bank "Petrovskiy," director of legal department. Resides in city of St. Petersburg.

UST-ORDYNSK BURYAT AUTONOMOUS OKRUG

Ust-Ordynskiy Buryatskiy Electoral District No 220

Aldarov, Kuzma Romanovich. Born 20 October 1960. Okrug branch of "Irkomsotsbank," director. Resides in city of Irkutsk.

[Signed] Chairman of Congress I. D. Grachev

Secretary of Congress B. A. Moiseyev

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Regional Activities

Yeltsin Secures Support Base by Delaying Local Vote

MK2609075295 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 20 Sep 95 pp 1, 3

[Report by Dmitriy Kamyshev: "President Specified Place and Time for Provincial Leaders"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Preparations for local parliamentary and gubernatorial elections launched in the regions have prompted Moscow to put in its weighty word. By his edict "On Elections for State Power Bodies in Russian Federation Components and for Local Self-Government Bodies," the president decreed that gubernatorial elections be held in December 1996 and recommended to regional deputies that elections for local parliaments be rescheduled for 1997. By so doing, not only did Boris Yeltsin "cut down to size" regional leaders, who are inclined to act without heeding Moscow's advice, but he also demonstrated that the outcome of the presidential election concerns him just as much as the new parliament's fate.

The rough-and-tumble lawmaking by regional parliamentarians, who — feeling no particular pangs of conscience — have been creating acts that run counter to federal laws, has lately reached the proportions of a natural disaster. Inspired by the absence of federal laws regulating the creation and operation of local power agencies, the deputies choose to regulate these matters on their own by adopting charters that have little in common with either the constitution or the drafts drawn up by the State Duma.

The correctness of Lenin's thesis that an idea that has gripped the masses becomes a material force was confirmed by the flood of regional leaders' appeals that has swept Moscow seeking authorization to hold gubernatorial elections. Against this backdrop, the center's protracted silence looked strange. For this reason, the edict that clarified the stance of the federal authorities was fully predictable; so was its displeasure with regional "arbitrariness," clearly visible in it.

True, the authors of the document attempted somewhat to soften its phrasing so as to make the edict look more like an innocuous piece of advice by a senior official to his younger colleagues, not a menacing normative document. For instance, the president just "thinks it necessary" to hold elections for legislative agencies in the federation components in 1997, not 1995-1996, and mildly "recommends" to local deputies that the already scheduled elections be delayed until that time. Meanwhile — apparently as a kind of moral compensation — elections in such regions can be held in June 1997, six months earlier than in the other federation components, where they will not be held until December. The same wording of "thinking it necessary" is used in reference to the election for local self-government agencies, suggested to be held in December 1996. In this case, however, appropriate changes have yet to be made to the Law on Local Self-Government, which stipulates that the election must be held before next spring.

The sole "imperative" provision of the edict concerns gubernatorial elections in the regions where administration heads have been appointed by the president: The president decreed that they be popularly elected in December 1996. Only Novgorod, Moscow, and Omsk Oblasts were added to the list of the regions that "as an exception" were given the right to acquire an elected governor as early as this winter. Being outwardly unremarkable, this provision is probably the most important part of the edict for the president himself: By retaining incumbent regional leaders for yet another year, Boris Yeltsin secures their backing in the June presidential election, which, as the experience of previous election campaigns has shown, can be seen as half the battle. A two-year postponement of local parliamentary elections, however, will make it possible not only to separate the dates of changing executive and legislative authorities in the federation components but also to ensure a more or less stable operation of the Federation Council, which is made up of the heads of both branches of power.

Implementation of the edict may run into problems, however. While Moscow can exert pressure on disobedient local deputies by threatening them with legal sanctions for the unconstitutionality of their laws, it will have much more difficulty reaching agreement with their federal counterparts. Pavel Shteyn, deputy chairman of the Federation Council Committee on Federation Affairs, said yesterday that the edict should be appealed to the Constitutional Court because the president is not entitled to interfere in what is the jurisdiction of the f?deration components. The edict bewildered even [Moscow Mayor] Yuriy Luzhkov, a staunch Yeltsinite, who had promised to campaign for holding the election for Moscow mayor precisely in June 1996. The edict applies to Yuriy Luzhkov himself only by 50 percent, however: While he has been appointed mayor by edict, Luzhkov can also be considered an elected head of administration because he ran for vice mayor in 1991 as Gavriil Popov's running mate. Which one of Luzhkov's two "halves" will finally outweigh the other appears to depend on the president alone.

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Sverdlovsk's Rossel on Election Bloc, Interests

LD2209145895 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1433 GMT 22 Sep 95

[By Lyudmila Yermakova and Nadezhda Potapova]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] YEKATERINBURG September 22 (ITAR-TASS) — Eduard Rossel, the Sverdlovsk Governor, the leader of the "Transformation of the Fatherland" bloc, said the bloc is the only movement in Russia that is based in regions, not in Moscow.

"The ideas of protecting regional interests in the State Duma can be asserted" only by forming a bloc of independent non-party candidates from subjects of the Federation, Rossel told a news conference on Friday after a meeting of deputies of the regional Duma with Speaker of the Russian Federation Council Vladimir Shumeyko.

The Speaker of the upper house of parliament shares this view. He told journalists he supports the new election bloc. "I believe it essential that all the 89 subjects of the Federation should have the maximum representation in the State Duma", Shumeyko said. He believes it is unfair that the Urals area accounting for 14 per cent of Russian voters has only eight per cent of seats in the Duma. He noted that Moscow with its six per cent of voters holds 38 per cent of seats in the lower house.

When asked by journalists about relations between the new bloc and Sergey Shakhray's Party of Russian Unity and Accord, Rossel made it plain that he does not regard Shakhray's party as protector of interests of regions.

Election Guidelines

Central Electoral Commission Sets Media Campaign Rules

MK2609071895 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 2

[Report by Petr Zhuravlev: "The Central Electoral Commission Has Approved the Procedure for Using Mass Media in the Election Drive. Newspapers With State Participation, Having Sold Print Space to One Party, Cannot Deny the Same to Another"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Yesterday [20 September], the Central Electoral Commission [CEC] approved draft rules on the use of state mass media — television and radio companies [TRC] founded or co-founded by the state, as well as newspapers and magazines with state participation of no less than 25 percent — in the election drive. Media staffers were advised, first of all, "to refrain from supporting" one or another movement or bloc in their regular reports.

Air time for free political advertising and campaigning via TRC will be available from 15 November to 15 December. Its total duration on working days will be 90 minutes in the morning — from 0700 until 1000 [as published], and 30 minutes in the evening — from 1800 until 2330 [as published]. The time schedule will be determined by drawing lots. Parties and candidates also have the right to buy air time on a contractual basis; however, its duration cannot exceed their free air time. In any case, news programs may not be interrupted by political spots.

A candidate or a party also has the right to "at least one" free publication in a newspaper (magazine) with state participation, with its size accounting, respectively, to no more than 5 or 10 percent of the total single issue volume. The volume of campaign materials which a newspaper may publish for money is not limited (unlike in TRC). There are, however, other restrictions: If a party (candidate) has been given print space for money, the newspaper "has no right to deny such space to another participant in the election canvassing campaign, on the same terms."

The Central Electoral Commission is to publish a list of nationwide TRC and newspapers with state participation before 15 October.

Forecasts & Commentary

Ivan Rybkin Interviewed on Status of Electoral Bloc

MK2309132295 Moscow ROSSIYA in Russian No. 31, 20-26 Sep 95 p 1

[Interview with Ivan Rybkin by Vasiliy Uralskiy; place and date not given: "Our Principles Have Been Stated Clearly"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Duma Speaker Ivan Rybkin, who has gone through many shocks of late, answers questions from our correspondent Vasiliy Uralskiy.

[Uralskiy] Ivan Petrovich, your election bloc has suffered heavy losses in the formative stage. The industrialists and trade unions left, then "My Fatherland" did. One and the same thing was held against you — you are not firm enough in opposing the government's and the president's policy, you are sluggish [vyalyy], and so on. A serious accusation....

[Rybkin] All is possible under conditions of an election campaign, including union and disunion. This is a routine thing, but I dismiss right from the start all accusations of being spineless, of lacking character. There is enough toughness and fierceness in Russia. This fierceness rooted in cruelty was all too evident at the recent plenary session. God forbid that we should

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have such resolute and tough people. I was and remain what I am.

[Uralskiy] The latest loss — the departure of "My Fatherland" — did you consider it a defeat?

[Rybkin] We will talk about defeats and victories after 17 December. Well, six people out of 270 left. Need one make a tragedy out of it? Yes, they are clever, able comrades of ours. They have made their own decisions. They felt, after communicating with each other for a month and a half, that they would be able to score a success separately. I wish them well. Just pay attention: They have long been talking and writing about our bloc. They are writing that this is not a very big, not a very distinct association, with a small chance of success. But every time this or that association detaches itself from the bloc, it is described as a powerful and influential force. Three such associations have left us, but our bloc has not become weaker for that. Incidentally, by coming into contact with us, many of those who had forgotten about politics and about their own persons have once again appeared before the television cameras and on the pages of newspapers. I wish success to all who have decided to go their own way, and I harbor no grudge against anyone.

[Uralskiy] You are accused of strangely "going blind" during the scandalous Duma session, when there was a fight with a priest and a woman. Why did you not become instantly indignant with that shameful spectacle and react in a tough way?

[Rybkin] Unfortunately, this chairman did not have a spyglass at hand. The brawl occurred at the far end of the chamber, and I asked my deputy Artur Nikolayevich Chilingarov to see what was going on there while voting was in progress. When he and Lev Ponomarev got back, everything was over. They told me what happened. I gave the floor there and then to Gleb Pavlovich Yakunin and put to a vote the question of depriving Deputy Lysenko of the right to take the floor until the end of the session. Unfortunately, the Duma did not support me. I personally voted "for." I saw the details of what happened from the reruns on television. Right away, I forwarded to the acting prosecutor general a letter requesting a legal assessment of the actions of the deputies. I received a reply the other day — a criminal proceeding has been instituted against the brawling deputies. I regret that the Duma should have become the venue for this shameful scene. I also regret that it has cast a shadow on the idea of parliamentarism, which is not taking root easily on Russian political soil.

[Uralskiy] The newspaper ARGUMENTY I FAKTY, followed by Zhirinovskiy, accused you, through your fund, of having allegedly stolen a home from children. They have in mind the story of the Home for Children of Railwaymen at 14 Novaya Basmannaya, which houses your election bloc's headquarters.

[Rybkin] As for Novaya Basmannaya, I have absolutely nothing to do with it. And the "Rybkin Fund" word combination is no more than a product of the imagination. There is no such fund. That our election headquarters was invited to move to Novaya Basmannaya, is another matter. There are nine tenants there, including us. That is the entire "crime." I do not intend to take anyone to court in connection with this. Russia already gives too much credit to Mr. Zhirinovskiy. I think that by his latest action in the Duma he has shown in full measure what he can do to Russia and how he will explain to the outside world what he will do to Russia.

[Uralskiy] How do you assess the Communist faction's repeat initiative to impeach the president? They accuse the president of having failed to support the Duma decision on the Balkan crisis.

[Rybkin] I think such an initiative destabilizes the situation in the country. These are election campaign moves, nothing more. Not too well calculated, unconvincing. As for the Balkan crisis, the president's actions coincide with the main vectors of action of all factions in the Duma without exception. This is absolutely obvious. Many of his statements echo nearly textually the Duma's statements and vice versa. The actions of some politicians remind me of an irritated person who is looking for someone against whom to vent his irritation. This is called political grumbling.

[Uralskiy] And still, is your bloc in opposition to the government?

[Rybkin] Who is not in opposition in Russia now? Some of my severe critics — fellow Duma members — who claim that the government is anti-popular, criminal and so on, have nevertheless put among the top three men of their election list the names of a deputy premier, a minister.... This goes to show you should judge the price of words by deeds. As for our principles, they have been stated clearly. We stand invariably for transformations, but not at any cost. We will be bitterly critical of the social price of reforms primarily for workers doing physical and intellectual work. It is inadmissible that they should be thrown back below the poverty line. What are such reforms for? We will talk professionally, offering our own mechanisms for getting out of the situation. This is our absolutely straightforward approach.

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CIS Payments Union Idea Said To Have Potential

MK2609100295 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 22 Sep 95 p 1

[Report by Grigoriy Selyaninov and Konstantin Levin: "Integration in the CIS. A Union That Pays Is Fine"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The events of recent days having to do with Russia's future interaction with CIS countries add up to a more than notable series: On 16 September, Boris Yeltsin signs an edict "On Approving the Strategic Course of the Russian Federation With Commonwealth of Independent States Member States;" on 16 September, Viktor Chernomyrdin suddenly appears in the Kazakhstani town of Uralsk, where he conducts talks with Nursultan Nazarbayev; and on 19 September Alyaksandr Lukashenka arrives in Moscow. Today, a sitting of the CIS Intergovernmental Economic Council is taking place, while Deputy Premier Aleksey Bolshakov is reporting to a session of the Russian Government on the progress of preparations for moving to a new stage of economic integration between CIS countries; that is to say, to the formation of a payments union. Besides everything else, the topic of Russia's interaction with ex-USSR republics is assessed in the Kremlin and the White House as one of the central ones in the unfolding electoral campaign.

The political content of Moscow's new approach to the CIS amounts to the fact that CIS countries have been declared by the president a zone of Russia's vital interests "in the field of the economy, security, and the protection of the rights of Russians." The idea of strengthening the defense union on the basis of the collective security treaty of 15 May 1992 is being extolled. But if it is already now clear that the defense union idea is not going to be backed by all (in particular, there will hardly be changes in the orientation of Kiev, which is steadily moving toward NATO), new economic ideas may prove rather popular.

We have in mind first and foremost a payments union, participation in which is not being declined so far even by Ukraine. A framework agreement on the creation of a payments union was signed back on 21 October 1994. Not much has been accomplished, however, within the framework of bilateral relations so far: A turn is being made away from state barter to payments in national currencies, and the union member countries are mutually quoting their currencies on currency markets.

The CIS Intergovernmental Economic Council had a chance to father a new program for building a payments union. According to the concept of Dmitriy Chegodayev, recently appointed deputy [chairman] of the committee's monetary department, the countries of the payments union could get down, as early as December 1996, to creating a zone for the circulation of an intergovernmental currency unit. The payments union is supposed to be established in three stages. In stage one, members of the union are supposed to make firm commitments to follow an agreed financial, currency, and monetary policy. Next would follow collective actions in support, within agreed limits, of the rates of national currencies, as well as agreed measures in the field of currency control. The crowning part of Chegodayev's plan is switching to payments in a single-currency system and the transformation of the CIS payments union into a currency union. The basis for the CIS currency union is to be provided by making the national currencies convertible (first within the framework of the CIS, then with regard to third countries) and the introduction of a stable currency to be used as the reserve currency. All these things are to be accomplished virtually within a year and a half (a veritable new edition of the "500 Days" [Gorbachev's program]).

There will be no sensation, however. Practical persons have found the plan too revolutionary and thus unrealizable. Representatives of the finance ministries and national banks of the payments union member countries hammered out their own, more down-to-earth plan shortly before the committee presidium's sitting. It proposes that all countries signing the agreement on the payments union should, first, ratify it; second, conclude bilateral agreements on mutual conversion of currencies; and, third, provide access to their currency markets for each other's banks. As one would expect, the pragmatic plan met with approval. Nevertheless, Chegodayev's brainchild can be pressed into service as the maximum program, a guideline for the creation of a payments union and later a currency union of the CIS.

ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 26 September

LD2609075295 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0713 GMT 26 Sep 95

["Press Review" — ITAR-TASS headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW September 26 (Itar-Tass) — ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI on the situation in Chechnya.

The newspaper believes that the round-table meeting, which has begun in the Chechen capital with the participation of parties and movements, "gives some chances for the elaboration of political decisions".

However, political scientist Emil Pain, who analyses on the pages of the newspaper the alignment of political forces in Chechnya, rather cautiously evaluates of positive prospects for this political event.

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KRASNAYA ZEVEZDA points out that differences have arisen between the civilian and military members of the Russian delegation at the talks in the Joint Supervisory Commission in Chechnya over the Chechen militants' disarming problem.

The newspaper writes that Arkadiy Volskiy believes that the militants' disarming process is proceeding normally and that there is no need to accelerate it by toughening demands. The Command of Federal troops adheres to a different view on that score. The past two months have shown that the Chechen armed formations do not intend to surrender weapons volutarily, the Command maintains.

IZVESTIYA on the removal of three programmes from the air on Public Russian Television (PRT).

The PRT management has removed the following three prominent Channel One programmes from the air: "Versions" hosted by Sergey Dorenko, "Ivanov, Petrov, Sidorov..." hosted by Lev Novozhenov, and "Meetings with Solzhenitsyn".

The newspaper's news analyst Valeriy Turovskiy has interviewed Dorenko to find out the causes of such a move by the PRT management. Dorenko is of the opinion that the programme was closed down due to "the sharpness of evaluations in the programme, which is particularly unpleasant to the President and his entourage".

ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA on savings loan bonds.

The newspaper reports the "the State suggests that the population invest money in savings loan bonds, promising a high income". The State savings loan is issued for one year in the form of bonds with denominations of 100,000 and 500,000 roubles, with interest on them to be paid quarterly.

IZVESTIYA on the same subject.

The newspaper views this "move" by the Russian Finance Ministry as an attempt "to render the rouble more attractive". The newspaper notes that the holders of the new securities will get a larger income than the holders of free convertible currency.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA asks whether it is worthwhile to buy State savings loan bonds. And again, the newspaper writes, "the payment of interest on the bonds will be indirect: for some reason it is linked with the profitableness of Federal loan bonds. The main thing is that a middleman again appears between a borrowing State and a lending citizen. Can it happen that it will try to hoodwink the credulous buyers?"

ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA carries an interview with Vladimir Kadannikov, General Director and President of the AVTOVAZ car making amalgamation, and one of the initiators of the establishment of the Russia Our Home bloc, who dwells on economic problems.

Kadannikov maintains that the new public movement is aiming to stabilise the socio-economic situation in the country. Industry always gravitates to centrism while stability promotes normal work and creative activity, he said.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on the discovery of a "dress uniform portrait of the last Russian emperor Nicholas II" by Russian painter Ilya Repin. The newspaper describes how Repin's masterpiece was found and says that even art scholars forgot about it because it vanished more than seven decades ago.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA frontpages an "open letter by the Serbs to President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, Patriarch Aleksiy II of Moscow and all Russia and members of the State Duma". The letter is titled "Stop genocide".

The refugee Serbs who live outside their country write that "it has been for five years that the Serbian people are like the crucified Christ on the Golgotha."

"Roman-Catholic-Moslem villains destroy everything that is Serbian. And not only because it is Serbian but mostly because it is Orthodox. The Serbian people implore you for help in the name of God and our Holy Orthodox faith," the letter says.

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Defense Minister Grachev Holds Moscow News Conference

Says Yeltsin To Seek Joint NATO Peacekeeping

LD2509181495 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, Sept 25 (INTERFAX) — Russian President Boris Yeltsin will put forward initiatives on the settlement in Bosnia before the U.N. General Assembly session in October, Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev told a briefing in Interfax's central office in Moscow Monday. He spoke about the results of his recent meeting with Yeltsin in Sochi attended also by Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev.

The president's initiatives are aimed at reaching peaceful political settlement in Bosnia. As to the military aspects of the settlement, Yeltsin will propose carrying out peacekeeping operations not only by NATO forces and under NATO commandment but by specially created joint peacekeeping forces of NATO and Russian troops, to be "commanded in turn by a NATO general for some time then by a Russian general for some time."

The joint peacekeeping forces will act according to an agreed plan of action. "Not only Bosnian Serbs but other sides violating" U.N. security Council resolutions as well must be punished, said Grachev.

According to the defense minister, the initiatives will be broadly discussed, "especially by NATO representatives."

Warns Against Baltics Joining NATO

LD2509181195 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 25 (Interfax) — Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev said the admission of the Baltic states to NATO would represent the "limit of (Russia's) patience." He was speaking with a group of journalists at the Interfax Headquarters in Moscow on Monday.

At the same time, Grachev stressed Russia's commitment to solving any existing differences, including those with NATO, through negotiation.

Grachev confirmed his negative attitude on NATO enlargement to the east, saying Russia was not preparing any military action to confront this trend deliberately. On the contrary, it is expressing readiness "to sincerely and honestly cooperate with any state in this area via negotiation," he said.

Grachev remarked that Russia did not expect "any expansion from any other neighboring state."

At the same time, Russia cannot but be worried about hostilities happening close to its borders. "Considering this neighborhood, not only a plane, but a shell can accidentally fly into Russia's territory. We would not like it to happen," he underlined.

Opposes 'Bloc Confrontation'

LD2509180795 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 25 (Interfax) — Russia's Defense Minister Pavel Grachev said he opposes the idea of shaping a CIS military bloc juxtaposed with NATO.

"We had such experience in the past. Sliding back to the brink of cold-war will not benefit either NATO or the new bloc led by Russia," he told reporters in the central office of the Interfax news agency.

"One should talk now about a united Europe in a single security system, with Russia's participation, not about bloc confrontation," he said.

As to the NATO military-political bloc, "it should be gradually reorganized into a political union, so the problems of European security might be tackled jointly with it," Grachev said.

He also expressed his categorical opposition to the Eastern European countries' membership in NATO.

"What is meant here is membership in a military-political bloc. How exactly this will happen — quickly or gradually — does not matter," said Grachev.

Sets Conditions for CFE Compliance

LD2509181095 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, Sept 25 (INTERFAX) — Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev said on Monday Russia would keep complying with the 1990 Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty, "but not at the cost of its security."

"We are determined to observe the treaty, but it can be observed only on condition that the situation in Europe is stable," Grachev told a news conference at the Interfax central office in Moscow.

While at the time CFE was signed the situation in Europe was "stable," by now, due to the Yugoslav conflict, "it has considerably deteriorated and has become explosive."

"The observance of the agreement must be commensurable with the situation," the minister said.

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Asked about Russia's drive for the revision of flank limitations imposed on it by the treaty, the general said: "Russia is a powerful state, and dictating us how many tanks or armored vehicles we must have in which area is incorrect and improper."

Joint U.S. Exercise Depends on Bosnia

LD2509181595 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 25 (Interfax) — A Russian-U.S. military exercise scheduled to take place on American soil has not been cancelled, Russian Foreign Minister Pavel Grachev said while visiting Interfax's central office Monday.

He said he had recently informed President Boris Yeltsin in Sochi about preparations for the exercise. However, Yeltsin has not decided on terms for carrying it out, said Grachev.

Grachev said that developments in Bosnia can influence the decision on carrying out the exercise. "Why has the opinion of Russia not been taken into account? Why does NATO control everything there without Russia's participation?" asked the defense minister. He said that there will be no obstacles to carrying out the exercise if Russia's position on settlement in Bosnia is taken into account and NATO takes an unbiased stand and stops "bombing Serbs."

According to Grachev, the developments in the Balkans influence the entire relationship between Russia and NATO. In particular, working out an individual Russia-NATO program within the Partnership for Peace initiative has been delayed, he said.

Foreign Minister Arrives in New York for UN Session

Calls UN Majority Anti-Serb

LD2509165695 Moscow Russian Public Television First Channel Network in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Sep 95

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] At the jubilee 50th session of the UN General Assembly this morning, general political debates were held on the first day. Participants in the major forum of the planet at which representatives of 185 states are expected, 24 countries will speak, including U.S. representative Secretary of State Warren Christopher. [Russian Foreign Minister] Andrey Kozyrev has arrived in New York. Yesterday he said to our correspondent:

[Begin Kozyrev recording] The political point is that NATO really has shown haste, I would say a kind of swiftness, and to some extent we consider it is acting unilaterally and all but pushing the UN aside.

On the other hand one must take into account the fact that in the UN organization our voice is as yet almost singular in number, i.e. the majority of members of that organization — be it the Security Council, which makes decisions on questions of operations of a military nature, or the General Assembly, which reflects the general mood as it were and makes practical decisions on the use of troops — everywhere the voting, whenever it has been held in the last few years, has been extremely anti-Serb.

Moreover I must say that this does not mean the 16 NATO states — 130 or 140 states take part in the voting at a time and they also vote from an anti-Serb standpoint.

In these conditions some people are saying we are losing influence. No, we have influence but we find ourselves in a minority. Others are saying, then let us raise the question of the bankruptcy of the United Nations. Well, then we will find ourselves in an international jungle.

So we have to reconcile ourselves to the fact that today the majority is not on our side. I do not think that because of that we should not continue to demonstrate and uphold our position since we are convinced of it. But neither does that mean that we have to give up cooperating with the world community. [end recording]

Discusses UN's Main Problems

LD2509202495 Moscow NTV in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Sep 95

[Video report by corresponent Petr Romanov, including recorded comments by Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev; from the "Segodnya" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Balkans topic will have an important place at the current jubilee session of the UN General Assembly. Russian representatives promise political surprises at the session.

[Romanov] [passage omitted] Nevertheless, before his departure for the United States, Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev noted in an interview with our TV company that the United Nations was created especially to decide all problems in a civilized fashion.

[Kozyrev] Either the UN organization does this or we will not do it at all and will head toward confrontation.

[Romanov] All the same, financing remains the main problem as large sums are needed just to carry out internal reorganization. The head of the Russian foreign policy department thinks:

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[Kozyrev] The UN's main shortcoming, which could be said of any government, lies in the shortcomings of the society it represents. [passage omitted]

Envoy Details Resolution To Halt Muslim-Croat Offensive

LD2209104095 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1012 GMT 22 Sep 95

[By Boris Sitnikov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] UNITED NATIONS September 22 (Itar-Tass) — The Russian delegation managed to overcome the stubborn resistance of some members of the U.N. Security Council and persuade it, at long last, to adopt a resolution to stop the Moslem-Croatian offensive in Bosnia, and to name for the first time those who are guilty of this offensive operation, Itar-Tass was told by Russian Permanent Delegate on the United Nations Sergey Lavrov after the Thursday evening meeting of the Council.

"The Security Council has adopted a resolution based on the draft submitted by Russia, which condemns the latest Moslem-Croatian offensive in northern and western Bosnia and pinpoints for the first time those who are to blame for it - the governments of Bosnia and Croatia," Lavrov stated.

"The resolution," he said, "takes note of the assurances of those governments that they would stop the military actions. It also notes that although the offensive was recently slowed down a bit, this is nevertheless insufficient, and the governments of Bosnia and Croatia must fully comply with the September 18 demand of the Security Council, calling for the complete and immediate discontinuation of all offensive operations."

"The Council has again stressed that it rejects all attempts to settle the Bosnian conflict by military means and it has also declared, and this is most important, that none of the sides should exploit the current situation to obtain military superiority. This is a clear warning to the Bosnian and Croatian governments concerning the actions they had undertaken during the past few weeks," the Russian representative said.

Turning to the process of the resolution's adoption, he said: "The negotiations were very difficult. At the outset, our partners in the 'contact group' wanted to persuade Russia that it should not table such a resolution at all. Despite this, we firmly adhered to our stand, adducing arguments in its favour. The main argument was that the Security Council should, at long last, show that it is able to impartially assess the behaviour of all the sides involved in the conflict and requite each according to its merits. The Council must react to the fact that its demands, made on September 18, are not being honoured. By adopting this resolution, it must reaffirm its resolution to secure their fulfilment and prevent any of the sides from trying to continue the peace talks from positions of strength."

"In my opinion, we were able to achieve this end. Of course, the resolution is not as tough as the initial draft, which was tabled by the Russian delegation, but many of our colleagues in the Security Council, who agreed with us in private talks, doubted the possibility of such a resolution against the Moslem-Croatian offensive being adopted.

However, we have not only adopted this resolution, moreover by a unanimous vote, but have also indicated in it those who had started the offensive, have included in the document a demand to stop it immediately and have firmly urged all the sides to quickly resolve all the problems linked with the achievement of a peaceful settlement. The draft gives special attention to the humanitarian situation created by the offensive actions, and the U.N. Secretary- General was asked to inform the Security Council as quickly as possible on this problem."

Touching on statements by the American delegate that the United States was able to water down the Russian draft resolution and turn it, in fact, into a repetition of the Security Council's previous statement, Lavrov noted: "I think the my American colleague is bluffing. I know how the negotiations proceeded. We were ready to put to the vote one of the versions of the draft, which practically all the European countries and many other Council members were ready to support, but which did not suit the United States.

The American delegation stated that it could not agree to that version, but we said that we would put it to the vote irrespective of the U.S. stand. Only after that our American colleagues, and merit should be given to them for this, apparently managed to convince Washington that it would be unseemly for the United States to oppose a draft resolution, which records and declares absolutely obvious things.

Hence, the main thing that the Americans were able to achieve was to avoid an extremely clumsy situation, when they would have had to abstain during the voting of the draft, which we have today adopted. I am sure that they could not veto it, but even their abstention would be embarrassing for such a respectable delegation in the Security Council."

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Rybkin, Delegation Pay Official Visit to Belgrade Urges Bosnian Sides To Stop Bloodshed

LD2509174895 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1738 GMT 25 Sep 95

[By Ivan Ivanov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] BELGRADE, September 25 (Itar-Tass) — State Duma Chairman Ivan Rybkin called on the parties to the Bosnian conflict to "stop senseless bloodshed."

In his 15-minute address to the Yugoslav parliament on Monday, Rybkin stressed the need for the warring factions to immediately sign a peace agreement and strictly observe it.

He confirmed that Russia stands for an unconditional lifting of international sanctions on Yugoslavia imposed in May 1992 because there are no legal grounds for them to remain in force any longer.

Speaking about recent NATO air strikes on Bosnian Serb positions, Rybkin pointed out that "the role of peacekeepers played by NATO troops and attempts to usurp a dominating role in the conflict settlement cannot pass unnoticed by Russia."

At the same time, he did not name any specific measures which Russia could take to neutralise NATO's actions, adding that "any peacekeeping activity can be effective only when it equally meets the interests of all parties to the conflict."

Rybkin blasted the international community and the United Nations for supporting only one side in the conflict to the detriment of the other and accused the U.N. and the five-nation Contact Group of inability to take the situation in the former Yugoslavia under their control, which resulted in the fall of Serb Krajina and western regions of Republika Srpska.

Asked about for how long Russia is going to tolerate the U.N. and NATO's arbitrariness in the Balkans and why Russia allowed the U.N. to transfer its authority to sanction the use of air power to NATO, Rybkin said "Russian public opinion is against the right of force. It is for the right of law and international law," adding that "all branches of power in Russia are doing their best to restore peace in the Balkans."

During his meeting with Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic earlier today, Rybkin noted that Russia stands for an immediate lifting of unfair international sanctions on Yugoslavia and expressed support for Yugoslavia's policy aimed at a fair resolution of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina and pointed to the inadmissibility of any actions on the part of the international community to support one of the parties to the conflict.

Rybkin said the Duma is not going to "correct" Russia's policy in the Balkans conducted by its Foreign Ministry. "We will help the Foreign Ministry with its work. I think that if everyone ties to correct amateurishly what professionals do, we are in trouble," he added.

Rybkin pointed out that a "big mistake" was made in May 1992 when the United Nations imposed international sanctions against Yugoslavia. It is wrong "to use sanctions against those who have long withdrawn from the conflict and now help build peace" in the region, he noted.

Speaking about the law on Russia's unilateral withdrawal from sanctions which was vetoed by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Rybkin said "if someone makes unilateral attempts to withdraw from the blockade against other parties to the conflict, this law will appear on the president's table again after voting."

Rybkin is in Belgrade on a three-day official visit as head of a 12-member State Duma delegation, which includes the heads of the Committees for Security, Geopolitics, Defence and Ecology, to discuss ways to settle the Bosnian conflict and boost friendly relations between Russia and Yugoslavia.

Meets Serbian President Milosevic

LD2509153295 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1415 GMT 25 Sep 95

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Ivan Ivanov]

[FBIS Translated Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (ITAR-TASS) — Problems of a settlement in the Balkans and strengthening Russian-Yugoslav relations were the focus of attention at a meeting today between a delegation of the Russian Federation State Duma headed by its chairman Ivan Rybkin and Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic.

During the conversation the Russian deputies expressed their support for Yugoslavia's policy aimed at a just solution of the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina and they came out resolutely against unilateral actions by the world community in the interests of one of the sides in the Bosnian conflict. It was stressed that Russia favors the rapid lifting of the unjust international sanctions on Yugoslavia.

According to a report from the Serbian president's office, Slobodan Milosevic pointed out that, throughout the entire four years of the crisis, Yugoslavia has consistently conducted a policy of peace and has tried to extinguish the conflagration of war in the Balkans. This is evidenced by Belgrade's latest efforts to speed up the peace process in order to reach a final peace before the coming international conference on a settlement to the Yugoslav crisis.

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Assails Muslim-Croat Attack

LD2509220095 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 2142 GMT 25 Sep 95

[By Ivan Ivanov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] BELGRADE, September 26 (Itar-Tass) — State Duma Chairman Ivan Rybkin blasted the latest Moslem-Croat offensive that led to the seizure of about 4,000 square kilometres of Serb territory in western Bosnia as a "robbery in international relations."

"This offensive is madness which must be stopped by the international community," he told Itar-Tass in Belgrade on Monday.

Rybkin talked about the results of his meetings and talks with the leaders of the Serbian and Yugoslav parliaments, Yugoslav Prime Minister Radoje Kontic, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and Republika Srpska ministers.

He said they requested the earliest possible resumption of Russian natural gas and fuel oil supplies to Yugoslavia as humanitarian aid which is critical not only to the republic's own population, but also to 700,000 refugees from Serb Krajina and Republika Srpska.

Rybkin stressed that Russia is doing its best to obtain U.N. permission to resume gas supplies, but its efforts are being hindered by the United States.

Speaking about Bosnian settlement in general, he reiterated Moscow's position that "the crisis can be resolved only by peaceful means. A just settlement is impossible without due respect for legitimate interests of all parties to the conflict."

"The State Duma supports the efforts by Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic aimed at reaching peace in the Balkans," he added.

He also called for an immediate lifting of international sanctions on Yugoslavia which hurt not only this Balkan country, but also Russia. He pointed out that the damage caused by the sanctions amounts to hundreds of billions of U.S. dollars.

The Duma speaker noted that the Russian government is taking measures to restore, in full, trade and economic relations with Yugoslavia as soon as the sanctions are lifted. To this end, first Vice-Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets will arrive in Belgrade in early October.

On Tuesday, Rybkin and a Duma delegation he leads on a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia will continue talks in Belgrade. After that, the delegation will split into two groups. One will go to Montenegro's capital Podgorica, while the other to Serb Krajina where a battalion of Russian peacekeepers is stationed.

Earlier today, Rybkin called on the parties to the Bosnian conflict to "stop senseless bloodshed."

In his 15-minute address to the Yugoslav parliament on Monday, Rybkin stressed the need for the warring factions to immediately sign a peace agreement and strictly observe it.

Speaking about recent NATO air strikes on Bosnian Serb positions, Rybkin pointed out that "the role of peacekeepers played by NATO troops and attempts to usurp a dominating role in the conflict settlement cannot pass unnoticed by Russia."

At the same time, he did not name any specific measures which Russia could take to neutralise NATO's actions, adding that "any peacekeeping activity can be effective only when it equally meets the interests of all parties to the conflict."

Rybkin blasted the international community and the United Nations for supporting only one side in the conflict to the detriment of the other and accused the U.N. and the five-nation Contact Group of inability to take the situation in the former Yugoslavia under their control, which resulted in the fall of Serb Krajina and western regions of Republika Srpska.

Asked about for how long Russia is going to tolerate the U.N. and NATO's arbitrariness in the Balkans and why Russia allowed the U.N. to transfer its authority to sanction the use of air power to NATO, Rybkin said "Russian public opinion is against the right of force. It is for the right of law and international law," adding that "all branches of power in Russia are doing their best to restore peace in the Balkans."

Rybkin pointed out that a "big mistake" was made in May 1992 when the United Nations imposed international sanctions against Yugoslavia. It is wrong "to use sanctions against those who have long withdrawn from the conflict and now help build peace" in the region, he noted.

Speaking about the law on Russia's unilateral withdrawal from sanctions which was vetoed by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Rybkin said "if someone makes unilateral attempts to withdraw from the blockade against other parties to the conflict, this law will appear on the president's table again after voting."

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Laments 'Absurdity' of FRY Sanctions

LD2509215495 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 2000 GMT 25 Sep 95

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] We have already reported in our bulletins that Russian Duma Speaker Ivan Rybkin held talks in Belgrade. At the end of the talks he answered questions from our correspondent.

[Begin Rybkin recording] The aim of our trip was to voice our point of view on the development of events, let it be known. The situation here is developing in a complex way, as you see. The only thing we would like to say is that this crisis can be settled only by peaceful means. The second aspect here is the aspect of economic sanctions, comprehensive sanctions against the FRY. The absurdity of these sanctions as well as what I would call the unimaginable wastefulness of those who pressed the buttons or raised their hands voting for that is crystal clear today. The damage to Yugoslavia, to its neighbors, and to Russia amounts to hundreds of billions of dollars today. We are saying that the damaging effect of these sanctions on the FRY should be removed as soon as possible. The world heeds Russia's opinion and I would like to emphasize here that Russia is at its strongest when it is forced into a corner. It only seems that the Balkan region is far from Russia. It is very close indeed, very close indeed. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Rejects CIS Military Unions

LD2509145495 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1353 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 25 (Interfax) — The value of a Russian military union with a former Soviet republic seems doubtful, a high-ranking staffer of the Russian Foreign Ministry told Interfax Monday on condition of anonymity.

He excluded a possibility of such a union with some far abroad countries neighboring Russia, which was recently voiced by some experts.

The diplomat rejected the Russian striving for military blocs with any state. In his opinion, such a policy could result only in Cold Peace.

"We have undergone all the negative consequences of the military confrontation idea," he said.

In the opinion of the diplomat, careful reservation and development of Russian relations with the majority of Commonwealth states and other countries, including those of the Asian region, are much more efficient.

"These relations have been uneasy, and every non-cautious step may affect them," he stressed.

The diplomat refuted press reports claiming the recent Russian visit of Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka and his meetings with top Russian officials allegedly aimed to probe the ground for military-political rapprochement of the two states.

Belarus is a country with which Russia should have maximum close relations, but the major sphere of their rapprochement is economy, said the source.

In his opinion, this process needs a fresh impetus. "If the two states do not have real confirmation of benefits of their economic interaction in the next five-six months, the very idea of a closer economic cooperation in the Commonwealth framework will be called into question," said the diplomat.

Ministry Doubts China Supplying Centrifuges to Iran

LD2509145695 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1353 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 25 (Interfax) — Russian Nuclear Ministry experts doubt the accuracy of press reports claiming Chinese supplies of uranium-enrichment centrifuges to Iran.

Sources at the Nuclear Ministry told Interfax, China does not have its own technologies for the construction of the centrifuges. Several decades ago the Soviet Union supplied centrifuges of the first generation to China. The latter used the machines to make an A-bomb. Later cooling in Chinese-Soviet relations suspended all nuclear contacts for a long period.

According to the ministry, two years ago Russia and China signed a contract on the construction of a centrifuge plant in China. The contract is being fulfilled, but it denies China the right to sell the centrifuges to a third state or use them for production of war nuclear materials.

The ministry sources stressed Russia keeps control over the centrifuge plant. It will enrich uranium to be used as fuel at nuclear power plants.

Yeltsin: Problems With Japan Must Be Solved 'Calmly'

LD2509171195 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1701 GMT 25 Sep 95

[By Vyacheslav Bantin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] TOKYO, September 25 (Itar-Tass) — Russian President Boris Yeltsin said complex problems in relations between Russia and Japan should

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be solved calmly, without haste, with a view to present-day realities and in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

In his oral message to the Japanese leadership on Monday, Yeltsin pointed out that Russia wants to boost relations between the two countries in all spheres as provided for in the Tokyo Declaration signed during his visit to Tokyo in 1993, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The message is a response to Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's oral message conveyed to the Russian leader earlier this month. In it the Japanese premier called for resolving the territorial problem and overcoming this negative legacy of the past.

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Political Issues

Yeltsin Holds Talks With Border Guard Service Chief

LD2509205195 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2019 GMT 25 Sep 95

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russian President Boris Yeltsin met with Director of the Russian Federal Border Guard Service Andrey Nikolayev in Sochi today, the Russian president's press service said.

Nikolayev briefed Yeltsin on the situation concerning defense of the Russian borders in 1995 and on the measures which the Federal Border Guard Service planned to undertake in 1996.

Yeltsin clarified some issues regarding the implementation of international agreements in the interests of Russia. He praised the policy of the Federal Border Guard Service aimed at strengthening international cooperation in the area of border defense and fight against such international crimes as illegal drug business, contraband and illegal immigration.

Yeltsin emphasized the importance of the Federal Border Guard Service's development as a special state service. He stressed that the Federal Border Guard Service was responsible for coordinating border defense under the law on state border.

Yeltsin said he favored the continuation of such special wide-scale operations as the Zaslon and Putina operations in 1996. He backed the proposal that special exercise be carried out in order to train interaction between the Federal Border Guard Service and other "power structures" of Russia.

Director of Border Service Gives Interview

MK2609091895 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 22 Sep 95 p 3

[Own correspondent report: "Federal Border Service Is in for Reorganization"]

[FBIS Translated Text] At a news conference yesterday, Andrey Nikolayev, director of the Federal Border Service, announced plans to transform his agency into a special service that will concentrate all functions concerning border security and become part of a system of international cooperation that will include similar services of adjacent states. According to Nikolayev, one element of the new service will be territorial border forces, which will be built around the Cossacks and voluntary people's militias. In Nikolayev's words, the federal border program has been submitted to the Security Council and the government for consideration. With regard to the situation on the Russian-Chinese border, the commander in chief of the Border Troops said that after the signing of corresponding agreements during his recent visit to Beijing, the Chinese authorities have taken extraordinary measures to maintain order on the Russian-Chinese border. Compliance with the documents will be supervised by special groups that will monitor the situation directly on the border. Commenting on the situation in Chechnya, Nikolayev said that five Russian border guards who were taken hostage by a Chechen bandit formation on Dagestani territory on 24 August are alive and being held in Chechnya. Despite Chechen leaders' promises to assist in liberating the hostages, however, no progress has yet been made on the problem.

Nationalities Minister Joins Cadre Policy Council

MM2609104895 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 4

[Russian Federation Presidential Edict 943 "On Supplementing the Composition of the Russian Federation President's Cadre Policy Council," signed by Russian Federation President B. Yeltsin in the Kremlin, Moscow, on 14 September — from the "Documents" section]

[FBIS Translated Text] In connection with Russian Federation Presidential Edict 671 of 5 July 1995 "On the Russian Federation Minister for Nationalities Affairs and Regional Policy" I decree:

Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich Mikhaylov is included in the membership of the the Cadre Policy Council under the Russian Federation president.

[Signed] B. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Federation

[Dated] 14 September 1995

Chernomyrdin Visit to North Unconnected to Election

MM2509143295 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 1

[Report by special correspondent Anna Kozyreva: "To Cut Through a Window on the North" — first paragraph is ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] Viktor Chernomyrdin, chairman of the Russian Government, has visited the Komi Republic and the Nenetsk Autonomous Okrug. Our correspondent reports by telephone.

Syktyvkar — Naryan-Mar — The trip to the Komi Republic is not part of the "Russia Is Our Home"

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movement's election campaign. V.S. Chernomyrdin said this at a meeting with journalists. Yu. Spiridonov, head of the Komi Republic, added: The preparations for the government chairman's visit began almost a year ago, long before the "Russia Is Our Home" movement was set up.

Of course, there will always be skeptics who will say: All politicians say one thing but do a third thing. But, according to Moscow sociologists, the present election campaign will not seriously influence the distribution of political forces in Komi in the course of the elections in the republic. The local inhabitants have not yet decided on their sympathies and will hardly do so before the elections themselves. So in this case the premier can hardly be accused of coming to Komi for political reasons. The fact that Komi is a very rich Russian republic is another matter.

It can be said that the main fuel and energy resources in the European part of the country are concentrated in the republic. All the conditions exist for the successful development of the chemical and metallurgical industries. But in past years the USSR did not pay any particular attention to the European north. It was cheaper to extract the necessary minerals in other regions.

Well, the development of the Russian north is a decision which was postponed for long years and which will now be adopted at last. It was no coincidence that experts from Russian ministries and departments came with the government chairman.

A meeting in the administrative center of the Nenetsk Autonomous Okrug — Naryan-Mar — was also devoted to opening up the interior of the Russian north. Viktor Chernomyrdin came right here during his visit.

"The problems of the Russian north will be examined very attentively, taking the interests of all the interested sides into account."

Shakhray's Profile Raised After Honor Awarded

LD2509184395 Moscow NTV in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Sep 95

[From the "Segodnya" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Unexpected news has emerged about Russian Government Deputy Prime Minister Sergey Shakhray. A presidential edict was circulated today awarding Shakhray the honorary title of Honored Lawyer of the Russian Federation — it says for services in strengthening legality. The deputy prime minister's position in the leadership may be stronger than several observers thought after Shakhray's public departure from Prime Minister Chernomyrdin's electoral bloc.

Khasbulatov Interviewed on Chechnya Events, Elections

LD2509204195

[FBIS Editorial Report] Moscow NTV in Russian at 1800 GMT on 24 September, in its "Itogi" weekly review program, carries a 12-minute recorded interview with Urslan Khasbulatov by correspondent Yevgeniy Kiseliv on events in Chechnya. No place or date are given.

Kiselev first asks if there was a "third force" behind recent terrorist activities in Chechnya, and Khasbulatov replies that he could not name any third force specifically. Asked who is behind the recent assassination attempt against Lobov, Khasbulatov replies that presumably it was someone opposed to the state and government. He said he does not think it in Dudayev's interests to wreck the Russo-Chechen talks. There are other more likely forces, including those who know that they cannot come to power in conditions of normal elections, Khasbulatov says, and suggests: "Why rule out separate units, operating autonomously, rather dissconnected ones connected with the special services? I would not rule that out."

Kiselev says special services would be unlikely, but Khasbulatov insists he knows what he is talking about and does not rule them out. "And there are also those forces — what we are talking about of course — the so-called notorious third force. There may be forces which are trying somehow to get away from the control of the president," Khasbulatov says.

Kiselev and Khasbulatov then talk about the "party of war," and Khasbulatov says this party knows what it is doing, and any destabilization is in its interests.

Commenting on "influential people" in Chechnya who could help restore peace, Khasbulatov agrees that Aslan Maskhadov enjoys great prestige. He says there are many influential people in Chechnya.

Looking to the future, he says: "As soon as this difficult time is over — and I hope this tragic time will end — it will be necessary to embark on an extremely difficult task, even harder than now. That is reconciliation of those involved in blood feuds." Khasbulatov says that there are thousands of them, and any regime must take this into account. Khasbulatov says: "I tell you, that at the end of the 1960's and start of the 1970's the problem of blood feuds ceased to be topical." After further discussion of this topic, Khasbulatov says: "It revived in 1991, and did so because anarchy started in the fall of 1991. Now, as regards many situations in Chechnya, there is a similarity to precisely the fall of 1991," Khasbulatov explains.

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Khasbulatov then goes on to say that in the current situation of two powers — both illicit, both recognized by the federal powers — some unity of approach must be achieved on whether to hold elections, how to hold them, involving the conflicting sides, the Dudayev side, how to decide the principles of the future treaty, how to decide the date of the elections, how to decide if 17 December is suitable. Next it could be decided whether to hold the Duma elections and Chechnya elections at the same time; this would provide an incentive to vote for the Duma at the same time, Khasbulatov says.

Kiselev then asks: "Since the time the president — speaking at a news conference at the beginning of September — named you as one of those who should be included in Chechnya peace settlement process, has an official Kremlin spokesman been in contact with you?"

"I met the minister for affairs of nationalities, Mikhaylov," Khasbulatov replies, adding that he also met the minister of internal affairs. They expressed their ideas, he says.

Asked if they proposed anything to him, Khasbulatov replies: "You know, I was pleasantly surprised. They said to me: Ruslan Imranovich, now all roads are open to you. As opposed to last year there will be no obstacles. We will be grateful if you somehow help extricate your people from this tragic situation."

Asked if they offered him any status, Khasbulatov says: "No, status is no problem. What do I want with status? I am leader of a peacemaking group, and of course it has to be revived. It is actually operating, and very many people, my supporters, come to see me. But everyone tells me with one voice approximately what I told you; that it is very difficult when two governments are practically at war with each other."

Asked if he will stand in the elections in Chechnya, Khasbulatov says: "No, not as things are at present. Given a situation when some kind of unity is achieved, when all candidates can face people openly with nothing to hide and justify themselves, then if something is offered me I will think about it." He goes on to say he would like to use his potential to help bring peace to the Caucasus, to Chechnya. The program ends with khasbulatove saying: "If, say, my participation in the elections will help peace, then no doubt it would be wrong to refuse."

Government To End Special Funds for Ministries

MK2609095795 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 2

[Report by Svetlana Lolayeva: "Customs, Tax Service, and Tax Police Are Deprived of Their Special Funds. Goskomimushchestvo To Be Put on 'Common Ration'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] From what First Deputy Finance Minister Vladimir Petrov says, a government directive will soon appear to regulate the funding and the size of salary payments of all federal ministries and departments. In his opinion, all ministries should be funded out of the federal budget and all state bureaucrats should be paid the same. It is this circumstance that accounts for the government's intention to eliminate the special funds of the State Customs Committee [SCC], the State Tax Service [STS], and the Tax Police Department set up for the duration of their formative period.

However, representatives of the departments are speaking out against scrapping their special funds. An STS representative stated at a session of the working group that is considering the 1996 federal budget that territorial branches of the STS are already short of money to conduct checks of enterprises. At the same time, the STS has collected over the past months alone 20 trillion rubles in defaults.

Tatyana Nesterenko, a member of the budget committee, told your SEGODNYA correspondent that the deputy STS head's remarks on the size of the defaults recovered are irrelevant, because it is for this that tax inspectors are paid. The working group supported the government decision scrapping special funds of the STS, the SCC, and the Tax Police Department and adopting a uniform approach to funding all ministries and departments. In light of the above, it was recommended that the government draft proposals on having the State Committee on the Administration of State Property funded under uniform rules and amend the corresponding items in the budget.

MVD Chief Seen Taking Unusual Interest in 'Mamma Valya'

MK2609075395 Moscow OBSHCHAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 38, 21-27 Sep 95 p 8

[Report by Maksim Glikin, Nikolay Troitskiy under the "Under the Carpet" rubric: "Solovyeva Introduced to High Office. Kulikov's Secret Rendezvous With 'Mamma Valya'"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Valentina Solovyeva, owner of the Podolsk-based "Vlastilina" firm, who is currently

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being held in custody in a remand ward in Kapotnya, has made a breakthrough into big politics. Her predecessor, MMM joint-stock company president Sergey Mavrodi, managed to do so by setting against the government the investors he took for a ride. Solovyeva chose another path: She threatens to turn her investors in to the prosecutor, and they either have to get "Mamma Valya" out of her predicament or to go to jail after her.

Last week, Viktor Ilyukhin, chairman of the State Duma security committee, said, citing Solovyeva's testimony, that "Vlastilina's" customers included many civil servants, from "small potatoes," like the prosecutor and the internal affairs administration chief of the town of Podolsk, to such heavyweights as First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets and Federation Council Speaker Vladimir Shumeyko. Thanks to her, these investors made a fast buck.

The high-ranking officials were swift to dismiss the "insinuations" via their press secretaries. Igor Kozhevnikov, deputy internal affairs minister and chief of the ministry's investigation committee, issued a statement saying: "There is no information in the materials of Solovyeva's criminal case or in the minutes of her interrogations indicating that high-ranking officials of government authorities, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Internal Affairs Ministry [MVD], or other law-enforcement agencies used Solovyeva's services... During interrogations held in the presence of her lawyer, Solovyeva did not mention the facts reported in Ilyukhin's statement."

The official theory was as follows: The communist Ilyukhin "is trying to earn political capital in the election campaign," while the non-partisan Solovyeva is "a regular fraudster, who is trying to save her skin by blackmail."

But the case took an unexpected turn. The deputy internal affairs minister made his statement on Wednesday, 14 September, but on Sunday, 17 September, the mass media ran a report that the day before, on Saturday, Mrs. Solovyeva was brought to the office of Internal Affairs Minister Kulikov himself in an atmosphere of the strictest secrecy and that they held a conversation that lasted several hours.

The minister's mysterious interview with a fraudster under investigation is a sensation in itself. But, maybe, this is just a fantasy? Mikhail Doronin, deputy chief of the MVD Public Relations Center, did not deny that a meeting of Kulikov and Solovyeva took place, even though he would not disclose the subject of their conversation. Doronin told your OBSHCHAYA GAZETA observer: "The minister invited the owner of 'Vlastilina,' given the wide-ranging political repercussions of her case, complaints by Solovyeva herself and her lawyers regarding progress in the investigation. In addition, the minister took interest in Solovyeva's information about corruption in the MVD central staff. Kulikov did not overstep his powers, however, because he did not remove Solovyeva from her investigator's jurisdiction." [passage omitted]

From the very first days of "Vlastilina's" existence, it was clear that this is not a small firm intended to fool those seeking a free ride, but quite a solid enterprise. The firm got the building of the trade union committee of the Podolsk Electromechanical Plant, one of the country's largest defense plants, for an office. An enterprise shop superintendent and two deputy directors were included in the firm's management. The office was guarded by a police detachment day and night. The first loan to get "Vlastilina" going was about 30 billion rubles and was given by a bank that deals with budget money. Almost immediately large contracts with AZLK [Lenin Komsomol Auto Plant] and AvtoVAZ were concluded, and some cars were delivered to "Vlastilina" at prices lower than those the plants would regularly charge. Solovyeva was repeatedly seen at the White House (including on the eve of her disappearance). According to eye-witnesses, her office was equipped with a hotline by the government's automated telephone station. "Vlastilina" turned over huge sums of money: By official accounts, the firm was left owing one trillion rubles to its investors. [passage omitted]

All these pieces of evidence run counter to the official theory, which depicts Solovyeva as a regular fraudster, even though they do not throw light on the reasons for the MVD head's surprisingly close attention to her person. Mark Voznesenskiy, Solovyeva's lawyer, said that he "did not attend the meeting with the minister, nor was he informed of it in advance. Possibly, the meeting was prompted by a complaint filed by her lawyers about the investigating team's biased approach." Voznesenskiy added: "A petition challenging the investigating team was sent on 28 August, although Voronin, deputy chief of the investigation committee, denied that in his interview for the 'Itogi' program. The investigation is being conducted in an awful manner; it has not moved even one step forward in putting together the evidential base of the would-be indictment, while the desire to put Solovyeva behind bars emerged because she knows too much."

This theory of Solovyeva's lawyer is still just a theory. What came as a surprise, however, was information which deputy Viktor Ilyukhin, who triggered the political scandal over "Vlastilina," shared with OBSHCHAYA GAZETA. His account is as follows: "Kulikov met with Solovyeva at my recommendation. Be-

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fore going to the news conference that set off all this hoopla, I called the internal affairs minister and was extremely frank with him. I handed all existing documents and Solovyeva's testimony about corruption in the top echelons of power over to him. Kulikov was shocked; he asked me: 'Can she be trusted?' I told him: 'My advice, between us, professionals, is: Invite her and ask her yourself.' So he did. I think that the minister adequately responded to the information he received. Kozhevnikov's statement denying my words does not mean anything. The investigation committee is an autonomous agency; its chief is absolutely out of tune. Meanwhile, according to my information, things have already started moving: The Podolsk prosecutor and chief of the internal affairs administration have already been removed from office and legal action is about to be initiated against them."

What does this mean? Either the internal affairs minister does not know anything about his deputy's statement (which is unthinkable in this para-military ministry) or the deputy's statement was made to divert public attention, while the minister is on the sly setting the compromising evidence by Solovyeva and Ilyukhin in motion and is conducting his own investigation, being absolutely certain that Solovyeva's revelations are far from 100-percent bluff. In this case, parliamentarian Ilyukhin, whose authority is just enough to make spectacular statements, wins an ally in the person of Anatoliy Kulikov, a new man at the head of the MVD. Corruption fighting is a very profitable business during election campaigns. Evidence will always be plentiful. It is enough just to find somebody who wishes to make it public.

Media Issues

Media Head Warns Mounting Debts Could Stop Broadcasts

LD2509184895 Moscow INFORMATSIONNOYE AGENTSTVO EKHO MOSKVY in Russian 1355 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] "Technically speaking, our entire broadcasting industry could grind to a halt at any moment — electricity suppliers need only to switch off some of our transmitters," Valentin Lazutkin, chairman of the Russian Federal Television and Radio Broadcasting Service, said in a Moscow Echo radio station interview, commenting on the situation regarding the possible suspension in Maritime territory of television and radio broadcasting from the center of Russia. "No payments have been made for a long time, and the total of arrears is huge."

"These debts cannot be 'forgiven,' we have to be realistic," Lazutkin believes. "A power generating enterprise is a creditor of the communications enterprise and supplies it with electricity, depending on the amount of broadcasting. So debts must be paid."

"Forget the word 'ministry,'" Lazutkin said. "We are in the market now, when enterprises owe money to one another, and the Ministry of Communications is just a regulatory body."

Lazutkin said that "this issue was raised with a vengeance at a government sitting in the summer of 1995. There is a strict protocol and instructions to the Finance Ministry and also to all government departments involved in the issue of nonpayments, to pay off the debts, including last year's debts."

"However, the Finance Ministry cannot pay all the debts off in one fell swoop," Lazutkin reckons. "By the end of 1995 the current year's debts will only just be paid off, and last year's are out of the question."

"There is just one way out — to screw money out of the budget," Lazutkin stressed. "Today, market structures are not capable of ensuring the normal functioning of the existing television and radio networks."

ORT Director: 'Airtime Structure' to Change

LD2509221695 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1754 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, Sept 25 (INTERFAX) — Sergey Dorenko's Versii (Versions) program was abolished due to its low rating and high costs (about $400,000 a month), the first deputy director general of the Russian Public Television (ORT), Kirill Ignatyev, told Interfax in Moscow Monday. He said the ORT purchased the program from the Ren-TV company in a package with other products until October 1, 1995. However, it would have to pay nearly $400,000 a month for Versii alone from October 1, 1995 to August 31, 1996.

The Public Opinion Fund conducted "a very profound and representative sociological study" among 20,000 respondents to find out that the Versii's rating varied from 3.5% to 4.5%. In addition, ORT lost viewers because of Versii, which was shown during prime time, he added.

According to Ignatyev, the cancellation of writer Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's weekly programs followed "his image's devaluation in the viewers' perception due to the unthought-of and unprofessional usage of the Nobel prize winner by the producers." In addition, his televised monologues had a very low rating, he said.

Ignatyev said the political program "From First Hand" moved from prime time to 11:00 a.m. Sunday. Another

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political program, "Moscow, Kremlin," moved to a very late time Tuesday, he added.

Aleksandr Nevzorov's Dikoye Pole (Wild Field) suffers from open falsification of facts, but unfortunately is still carried on ORT, Ignatyev remarked.

The structure of ORT airtime will be dramatically changed in the fourth quarter of this year, he added. The sociological research provided reference ratings, below which ORT does not plan to go.

NTV Chief: 'Versions' Ban Violates Freedom of Speech

LD2509183495 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, September 25 (Interfax) — NTV television company president Igor Malashenko believes that the closure of the "Versions" program on public television (Channel I) is a "clamp-down on the freedom of speech in Russia." Malashenko was speaking in an interview in Moscow on Monday.

He believes that Versions was taken off the air as of October 1 for political reasons, due to its content. "If a television program is that easy to close down today, tomorrow whole channels may have the same plight", Malashenko said.

The author and host of Versions, Sergey Dorenko, is one of the best and most professional journalists and television hosts, whatever some people may say. We have decided to run Versions on our channel, NTV president said.

He said that NTV was exposed to systematic pressure from the authorities: they want us to be nice, but nobody has explained to us what "nice" means, Malashenko said.

Many of our "friends", Malashenko said, have been speculating that the NTV channel is becoming a center of opposition. "We would like to stress that NTV is not in opposition to anybody, because it is not a television company's business to advocate a certain policy. Our professional duty is to cover events in the fullest and most adequate way and stick to a non-party position, bearing in mind the interests of society, and not of this or that political party," he declared.

"Spectators are intelligent and sensible enough to make a rational political choice when they go to the polls, but for that they must have full political information," Malashenko said.

Military Issues

Grachev on Suspending Chechen Talks, Army Budget

LD2509204095 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Sep 95

[From the "Vesti" newscast; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Russian authorities should suspend the peace talks with Dudayev's representatives in Chechnya for a while and see that the existing agreements are implemented, Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev told journalists today.

Today, Grachev was giving straight answers to any questions from journalists.

[Grachev] "One should now stop the negotiating process for the time being, stop and see that the military agreement is implemented, namely to see that all bandit units urgently disarm."

[Correspondent] The minister thinks that Dudayev's negotiators are dragging out the talks while preparations are under way for localized fighting in Chechnya and terrorist acts all over Russia.

[Grachev] "The majority of bandit units are regrouping, resting and obtaining weapons through various channels, setting up winter bases in the mountains and foothills."

[Correspondent] We are in favor of talks and are not planning any wide-scale military actions but neither the president nor the defense minister have any intention of sitting around and doing nothing.

[Grachev] "We have developed a plan envisaging military actions if irreconcilable bandit units fail to implement the military agreement."

[Correspondent] The Army can be strengthened by increasing military expenditure in the 1996 budget. Boris Yeltsin and Viktor Chernomyrdin promised to help though it is unlikely that the military will get everything they want.

[Grachev] "If one is to be realistic, we should increase the budget by some 17-18,000 billion rubles."

[Correspondent] Dissatisfied with Duma deputies, the military would like to try their luck in single-seat constituencies. One hundred senior officers and 20 generals are being urgently prepared for that. As for the president, there are still no disagreements between the military and the president either on the internal or the external fronts. Grachev said that Yeltsin intends to put forward new initiatives aimed at settling the Bosnian crisis at the jubilee session of the United Nations.

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[Grachev] "Peacekeeping operations should be carried out not only by the NATO forces and under the NATO command, but it is also necessary to set up joint NATO-Russian peacekeeping forces, which should be commanded in turn by a NATO general for some time and then by a Russian general."

Grachev Urges Increased Spending by R17-18 Trillion

LD2509181695 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 25 (Interfax) — Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev says defense spending laid down in next year's draft budget must be increased by 17-18 trillion rubles [R].

At a meeting with journalists at the head office of Interfax news agency on Monday, he said the two previous budgets, particularly this year's, had failed to cover the needs of the army and navy in full.

He said last year's defense spending was cut by 40% and this year's by 160%.

The minister said the figure would go up to 180% if the 1996 budget was approved as it was now.

At the same time, Grachev said "his recent meetings with President Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin are giving grounds for hope" that defense allocations would be substantially increased.

He said although the 1996 budget did not reflect the armed forces' needs, it would nonetheless ensure an upkeep of the army and navy to an extent helping them to perform better next year.

The minister spoke of various options to this end.

He said Speaker of the Federation Council (upper house) Vladimir Shumeyko suggested an increase in defense spending by 12 trillion rubles compared with 6-8 trillion rubles offered by the leaders of some parties and movements.

Grachev said the current international situation should in no way affect Russia's defense budget.

"The international situation enables all of us, above all the military, to live and work in peace without any fear of major conflicts," the minister said.

Draft Decree Exempts Army From Fuel, Energy Payments

LD2509181395 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 25 (Interfax) — Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev told journalists at the Interfax Headquarters Monday that he and First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets were preparing a draft presidential decree to make army units exempt from fuel, energy and housing payments.

Grachev described the decree as "a very important step by the president, and of enormous help to the army." The decision had been agreed on during his recent meeting with Yeltsin in Sochi following disconnection of a number of strategic military units for non-payments.

Referring to his personal meeting with Yeltsin on this issue, Grachev said Yeltsin had ordered Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin to reconsider the earlier government directive, under which energy suppliers could disconnect debtors within a month. Grachev stressed power supply could not be interrupted at such installations as nuclear reactors, air defense units and on-duty systems.

Grachev recalled that the government had made a decision, under which military units could not be arbitrarily disconnected from the power supply.

Situation Normal at Gadzhiyevo Base After Electricity Cut

LD2509114995 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1141 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MURMANSK, Sept 25 (Interfax) — The situation at the Gadzhiyevo naval base of the North Fleet has been normalized, a North Fleet's spokesman has told Interfax.

Electric energy supplies were suspended to this strategic base in the early hours of Friday. As a result the cooling of idle nuclear reactors on board several nuclear submarines stopped.

The leadership of the joint-stock company Kolenergo, which ordered the suspension of electric energy supplies to this strategic base, has assured the Fleet's command that it will do its best to prevent similar situations in future.

The Fleet is one of the main debtors to the Kolenergo company, with a debt amounting to over 20 billion rubles. Meanwhile, the government owes the Fleet around 600 billion rubles.

A source in the Kolenergo company told Interfax that if the problem of payments is not solved shortly, the "situation with the Gadzhiyevo base may occur again."

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Federal Assembly

Power Ministries' Parliamentary Lobbying Viewed

MM2509131995 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 5

[Unattributed article: "Power Ministries in Deputies' Seats"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In contrast to the representatives of a number of other lobbying groupings, the parliamentary deputies who reflect the interests of the military-industrial complex until recently had virtually nothing to say for themselves or if they did then it was quite timidly. It seems the tendency has gone the other way.

Valeryan Viktorov, deputy chairman of the Federation Council, has called unjustifiably low the expenditure on defense in the draft federal budget for 1996 (expenditure will increase by only 16.8 percent compared with the present budget while other expenditure will rise 25.5 percent). Viktorov recently stated quite frankly that he "will lobby for the interests of the ministries of defense and internal affairs and hopes to find support from other deputies." Considering that Valeryan Viktorov voiced an adverse opinion about the processes taking place in the country involving the alteration of forms of ownership, his position (which, incidentally, was heard before) is quite clearly outlined.

Viktorov's speech is undoubtedly evidence of the formation in parliament of the power ministries' public lobby (an open lobby for the military industry existed even earlier). The completion of the "emergence onto the arena" of all four of the biggest lobbying groupings — the fuel and energy complex, the agro-industrial complex, the banking and business complex, and the military-industrial complex — will be a positive aspect of this. The negative implications of what has happened are also obvious — the intensification and consolidation of the military-industrial pressure group.

Actually, as long as no deputies' groupings reflecting the interests of the military-industrial complex systematically and not simply when the situation arises are to be seen in the State Duma and Federation Council we can hardly speak of the unequivocal completion of the formation of the parliamentary military-industrial lobby.

Duma Group Works on Draft 1996 Federal Budget

MK2609071395 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 2

[Report by Svetlana Lolayeva: "The State Intends To Fight Against 'Lawless Loans.' The Finance Ministry Reckons That This Fight Will Bring 136 Billion Rubles to the Budget"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Yesterday, the State Duma's working group for consideration of the draft 1996 federal budget discussed the draft law "On Amendments to the Russian Federation Law 'On the Income Tax for Natural Persons.'" After long discussions on the taxation of bank deposits of natural persons, it was decided that dividends on deposits will be taxed if the bank interest rate exceeds the Central Bank's refunding rate, and if the annual interest on hard currency accounts is over 12 percent. The working group retained the rate of 5,000 minimum wages exempt from property sales tax, if the natural person has owned this property no less than five years. It was also decided to impose a tax on loans granted under special terms (long-term and interest-free). Having supported the Finance Ministry's proposals, albeit with some modifications, members of the working group especially emphasized that all measures envisioned in the law are aimed at fighting illegal loans and deposits, rather than replenishing the budget. This law, in fact, prohibits the practice of granting loans to bank workers instead of paying them salaries. The Finance Ministry itself estimates, however, that, as a result of this ingenious law, the budget will receive some 136 billion rubles.

The working group summed up the discussion on revenue items in the 1996 budget. The situation with state property sale revenues and the Central Bank's profit remains the least clear of all, since neither the State Property Committee nor the Central Bank have submitted relevant materials requested by the working group. Assessing the revenue situation as a whole, Deputy Budget Committee Chairman Aleksandr Pochinok said that the working group has serious doubts as to the feasibility of revenues envisioned in the budget. In his opinion, the budget presumes that enterprises will pay all taxes in full, which evokes very serious doubts. In Mr. Pochinok's opinion, it will be extremely difficult to expand the expense part of the budget since "its revenue part is shaky," and there are no additional sources of income. Possibly, since privatization revenues and the Central Bank's profit, envisioned in the budget, need to be adjusted, the revenue part of the draft 1996 budget will be further reduced. Therefore, the deputies — despite their unwillingness to agree to a 1-percent increase in the value-added tax [VAT] — do not rule out this probability yet.

The working group also discussed the question of distributing revenues from federal taxes and duties between the federal budget and budgets of Federation components. According to First Deputy [Finance] Minister

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Vladimir Petrov, as of 1996, fixed norms for the distribution of revenues among federal and regional budgets will be established for a period of three years. Budgets of Federation components will receive 50 percent of excise duties on the production and sale of alcoholic beverages, 100 percent of excise duties on other products, except for those given special terms, 22 percent of the profit tax, 25 percent of the VAT, and 30 percent of the income tax. The share of funds allotted to the Federation components via the Federal Financial Support Fund will rise significantly. Next year, it will amount to 15 percent of all tax revenues to the federal budget, instead of 27 percent of the VAT, as it was earlier.

According to Mr. Petrov, the expense part of the budget has been formulated on the basis of a forecast of socio-economic development in 1996 and the scope of federal special programs envisioned in the draft budget. Expenditures have been calculated using differential budget coefficients — 1.6 for wages, 1.5 for social benefits, and 1.32 for current material expenses. The deflation index is 0.9 of the budget coefficient since 10 percent had to be sequestered because of the imbalance between the revenue and expense parts of the budget. The number of special federal programs has been reduced from 49 to 29, with 70 percent of funds to be allocated to social programs.

In Aleksandr Pochinok's opinion, expenditures "are restricted under all items." Therefore, the number of special programs will have to be reduced so as "not to spread out" scarce budgetary funds. Mr. Pochinok said that next year there will be much less money to spend than in 1995.

The budget envisions a decrease in people's real income level by over 10 percent and a reduction in the proportion of wages with respect to other incomes, which means that living standards will continue to decline. Aleksandr Pochinok felt sure that deputies would not agree to this — neither as budgetary calculations, nor as an actual fact.

The working group also considered a draft law "On the Control of Funds Allocated to Enterprises and Organizations for Remuneration of Workers in 1996." The Finance Ministry proposed a somewhat modified — compared with one proposed earlier — version of the procedure for controlling wage increases. Under this proposal, if a monthly rise in the wage bill exceeds the norm, the enterprise will pay a penalty. If the excess monthly increase in funds allocated for remuneration of labor per worker is in the range of 2 to 10 percent of the 20-fold minimum wage increased by 2 percent per each month, the penalty is 50 percent of the excess amount. If the excess is over 10 percent, the penalty is 100 percent of the excess amount. The working group decided to submit the draft law for consideration at the Duma session, although it did not guarantee that it would be supported by deputies.

Regional Affairs

Chechen Reportage: Negotiations, Military, Politics

SSC Works on Disarmament Schedule

LD2509183595 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1654 GMT 25 Sep 95

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sergey Ostanin]

[FBIS Translated Text] Groznyy, 25 Sep (ITAR-TASS) — Today a regular session of the Special Supervisory Commission [SSC] examined a new schedule for disarming the illegal armed formations in Chechnya. However, the final version of the document has not been elaborated.

Anatoliy Romanov and Aslan Maskhadov, the cochairmen of the SSC, informed journalists that consultations on the military package of issues will be continued.

The former schedule for disarmament, which envisaged the surrender of heavy weapons by 20 September, was violated by Dudayev's side, which regarded the statement by the command of the Joint Group of the federal forces as a threat to illegal armed formations. Almost two months have passed since the agreement on a peaceful settlement in Chechnya was signed. The accords on the military package of issues, envisaging the disarmament of the illegal armed formations, including the surrender of weapons by the detachments and local population and a stage-by-stage withdrawal of troops, has not yet been implemented.

Chechen Commander Promises Retaliation

LD2309165695 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1558 GMT 23 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ROSHNI-CHU (CHECHNYA), Sept 23 (INTERFAX) — If federal troops resume large-scale military operations, the Chechen side reserves the right to take retaliatory measures on the Russian soil, Boris Tasgireyev, deputy commander of the southwest group of Chechen forces, told INTERFAX. "Budennovsk was only a rehearsal for us," he said.

"We are prepared to implement all the provisions of the military agreement (signed on July 30 — IF Note) for the sake of establishing peace in Chechnya," said Tasgireyev. He accused the Russian side of violating various provisions of the agreement. Despite the fact

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that Chechens began to hand over their weapons, federal troops have not been withdrawn from several towns and villages and continue shelling many of these settlements.

Colonel Magomed Dzhaniyev, commander of the western group of Chechen forces, said he hopes that peace will be established soon.

Speaking at a meeting with Gekhi village residents Friday, he said that his hope is based on the renewal of consultations between Anatoliy Romanov, commander of federal troops in Chechnya, and Chechen Chief of Staff Aslan Maskhadov.

Dudayev May Join 30 Sep Roundtable

LD2509182295 Moscow INFORMATSIONNOYE AGENTSTVO EKHO MOSKVY in Russian 1230 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] "The Dudayev side is prepared to join in the work of the roundtable of all public forces in the Chechen Repubic," Arkadiy Volskiy, deputy head of the Russian delegation in Groznyy, told Moscow Echo radio station. "It was just that they were taken by surprise by the invitation, which they received literally the day before the previous sitting on 23 September."

According to Volskiy, Ruslan Khasbulatov, former Russian Supreme Soviet speaker, is soon to join in the roundtable sessions.

The next session is planned for 30 September.

Dudayev on Lawlessness, Russian Leaders

LD2509181795 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GROZNYY, Sept 25 (INTERFAX) — Russia will continue to neglect laws unless the current leaders are replaced, Dzhokhar Dudayev stated in Chechnya last Sunday on a TV channel broadcasting from the mountains.

The Constitutional Court's acquittal of the Russian leaders' criminal actions in Chechnya proves this, said Dudayev. "Allah will punish the Russian people" for these actions, he went on to say. "The punishment will be implemented soon and Russia will find itself isolated from the world community," said Dudayev.

He alleged that during combat operations in Chechnya the Russian troops used "total-annihilation tactics.

"They will never succeed in doing this. Their belief that the Chechen people may be tamed is bluff," said Dudayev.

Dudayev: 'Russian Nation Will Burn in Fire'

LD2509150195 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1353 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GROZNYY, Sept 25 (INTERFAX) — Dzhokhar Dudayev made harsh anti-Russian declarations on a TV program broadcast from the mountains in Chechnya Sunday [24 September] evening.

According to an INTERFAX reporter in Groznyy, one threat dominated: "The entire Russian nation will burn in fire."

Dudayev constantly stressed that the people of Russia "will be punished not by us, but the Almighty."

Dudayevites Rally in Sernovodsk

LD2509180595 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

GATHER IN SERNOVODSK AREA

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GROZNYY, Sept 25 (INTERFAX) — Dzhokhar Dudayev volunteers are gathering in the area of Sernovodsk on the Chechen-Ingush border, Chairman of the Regional Movement for Peace and Unity Ruslan Soslambekov told INTERFAX Monday.

Despite a Sunday statement by federal troops commander Anatoliy Romanov and circulated by INTERFAX which said the Russian troops will not storm the town, the volunteers are getting ready for an attack, said Soslambekov. In his words, local residents are alarmed by statements of Russian commanders calling for the laying down of 250-300 firearms.

The quantity of arms and time for disarmament are constantly changing, said Soslambekov. In his words, the commanders demanded 600 firearms from Sernovodsk residents Sunday.

The information was confirmed to INTERFAX by the Chechen Interior Ministry. The ministry sources said they do not know how many firearms are demanded by the Russian troops, but confirmed concentration of volunteers in the region.

Interior Minister of the Dudayev government Kazbek Makhashev told INTERFAX Dudayev supporters are doing nothing illegal in Sernovodsk.

In his words, the local council of elders decided to form a 25-member militia unit. The unit formation has not been completed, bearing in mind the uncompleted disarmament and withdrawal of Russian units from the region.

Sources told INTERFAX that concentration of Dudayev supporters in Sernovodsk was discussed at a meeting of

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the Special Observer Commission Monday. Details of this discussion are unknown.

Head of the Chechen delegation to the Groznyy talks Khozh-Akhmed Yarikhanov told correspondents several hours after the Commission meeting that he passed over an official inquiry on behalf of his delegation to the OSCE mission Monday. The inquiry asks the Russian side whether it plans to abide by the military agreement.

Mikhaylov, Zavgayev Tour Chechen Districts

LD2509182495 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GROZNYY, Sept 25 (INTERFAX) — The head of the Russian delegation to peace talks in Groznyy, Vyacheslav Mikhaylov, toured various districts of Chechnya Monday.

The first assistant head of Russia's civil administration in Chechnya, Vladimir Zorin, told INTERFAX Monday that Mikhaylov and the former Checheno-Ingush parliamentary chairman, Doku Zavgayev, visited the Nadterechny, Nozhay-Yurt and other districts.

INTERFAX learned that Mikhaylov and Zavgayev held a number of working meetings with Chechen field commanders. The meetings focused on disarmament of pro-Dudayev groups, formation of village self-defense units and future local and parliamentary elections in the republic.

Zorin neither confirmed, nor rejected this information in an interview with INTERFAX, saying his administration was likely to consider the results of this trip Tuesday.

According to Zorin, members of both Chechen and Russian delegations went to the Achkhoy-Martan district Monday to check how self-defense units are formed and outposts stationed around the villages.

Commenting on the situation in Sernovodsk, Zorin said the Special Supervising Commission had agreed not to discuss this specific issue Monday. The two sides will return to the issue later on, he added.

Chechen negotiators together with OSCE officials had gone to Sernovodsk last Sunday. However, they never informed the Russian side about this. Zorin said the Russian side launched a protest against "unilateral trips by pro-Dudayev rebels and OSCE officials."

Bashkir President Calls For Further Talks

LD2209180095 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1508 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, September 22 (INTERFAX) — The President of Bashkortostan (a member republic of Russia in the Urals) M. Rakhimov has called for further talks in Chechnya.

"Negotiations in Chechnya must go on no matter what. War won't resolve the crisis", Rakhimov said. He was speaking in an interview on the worsening of the situation in Chechnya in the wake of the spate of terrorist attacks there over the past few days.

Rakhimov believes that convening the former Supreme Soviet of the Chechen-Ingush republic may be one of the ways of achieving a settlement and that such a meeting may take place not necessarily in Chechnya. "May they gather and decide how to end the crisis", Rakhimov said.

He said he was surprised by the possibility of inviting former Russian parliamentary speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov to settle the Chechen conflict. He said that Khasbulatov had brought Dudayev to power and bore his share of responsibility for the current crisis.

Rakhimov believes that the Russian army must leave Chechnya.

He said that since the hostilities in Chechnya began 47 conscripts from Bashkortostan had been killed and 12 others reported missing.

Shakhray on Legality of Chechnya Edicts

MM2509145495 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 95 pp 1-2

[Interview with Russian Federation Vice Premier Sergey Shakhray by Petr Karapetyan under the "Position" rubric; place and date not given: "Sergey Shakhray: We Defend Russia's Right To Determine Its Own Interests" — first two paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 31 July the Russian Federation Constitutional Court concluded its examination in open session of the case of verifying the constitutionality of President Boris Yeltsin's edicts and the government's decrees on resolving the Chechen crisis. The results are known: The president's edicts and the decrees were deemed constitutional.

Vice Premier Sergey Shakhray was one of the representatives of the Russian Federation president and government at the session of the Constitutional Court.

[Karapetyan] Sergey Mikhaylovich, you once said that it would be a rare jurist who would get even halfway down the list of Dzhokhar Dudayev's crimes. Nevertheless, tell us what had been established by the time the Constitutional Court session began.

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[Shakhray] The presidential side submitted irrefutable proof that all the foundations of the constitutional system enshrined in the first chapter of the Russian Constitution had been destroyed in Chechnya. Dudayev had eliminated people's power and the separation of powers. His actions had undermined the unity of the country's economic area and its integrity and sovereignty. The Russian Federation Constitution and laws did not operate in Chechnya, and over 1 million people found themselves virtually stripped of Russian citizenship. Dzhokhar Dudayev did not just permit mass violations of citizens' rights and freedoms but also eliminated the state systems for realizing and protecting them, including social security, health care, education, and the judicial and law enforcement systems.

[Karapetyan] The Constitutional Court pronounced judgment. But I would like once again to receive a specific answer to this question: Under the conditions that had taken shape in Chechnya by the fall and winter of 1994 did the president and the government have the right to use the Armed Forces there?

[Shakhray] Not only did they have the right but they were also obliged to do so. By that time Dzhokhar Dudayev had created armed formations capable of working out, preparing, and conducting combat operations involving armored equipment, aircraft, and all kinds of small arms. This was his regime's mainstay. As of 1 December 1994 Dudayev's illegal armed formations had 266 aircraft of various types, over (?320) tanks, 350 artillery systems, 890 antitank weapons, and 80 air defense weapons. Dudayev was deliberately — I emphasize — preparing for large-scale operations and setting up military control and communications organs and command centers ahead of time. By 11 December 1994 the total strength of Dudayev's detachments stood at 15,000 gunmen. He regarded Russia as his main enemy. We have documentary confirmation of this.

[Karapetyan] Dudayev used this force repeatedly....

[Shakhray] Yes. From the middle of 1994, from the moment the struggle for power and influence between the clans and the regional groupings intensified, Dudayev virtually unleashed civil war. The groupings' leaders had created numerous armed formations, primarily from criminals, and controlled considerable territory in Chechnya, and Dudayev's compact with some of them had resulted in "criminal authorities" dictating their terms to the authorities. How Dudayev dealt with his own political opponents! He declared illegal the activity of virtually all opposition political organizations in Chechnya and persecuted the opposition-minded national intelligentsia. Chechnya's so-called State Security Department established surveillance of the opposition and carried out repression. Take this detail: In the struggle against the political opposition Dudayev granted the punitive organs unlimited powers. Employees of the special services, for example, were allowed to shoot to kill. There is evidence that executed political opponents of Dudayev were buried in Korpinskoye Cemetery on the outskirts of Groznyy. Opposition leaders who avoided execution or arrest were forced to flee Groznyy and banned from residing in Chechnya. Dudayev established very rigid censorship.

[Karapetyan] Everything you have enumerated clearly demonstrates the consequences of the Dudayev regime's political activity. But what were the consequences of his economic activity? For he was promising to turn Chechnya into a second Kuwait....

[Shakhray] ...But he turned it into a "black hole." Chechnya became not just a crime "pump," pumping streams of oil, weapons, drugs, and money through itself. Dudayev directly violated one of the most important bases of the Russian Federation's constitutional system — he systematically undermined the unity of its economic area, thereby causing considerable harm to both the state and citizens.

[Karapetyan] For example?

[Shakhray] Russian property was "nationalized," and a decree by Dudayev's parliament "annulled" plants, factories, departments, associations, banks, and other subjects of Russian jurisdiction. Take note: Dudayev himself thereby gained personal control over exports and barter deals involving strategic commodities, raw materials, and output. What of the destroyed transport systems? For the systematic looting of trains — both freight and passenger trains — became a legalized source of revenue in Chechnya. During 1992-1994 1,354 attacks were made on trains for the purpose of stealing freight. There is a documentary record of approximately 70 piratical attacks on passenger trains involving the use of firearms, with numerous human casualties. The capacity of the main railroad line fell sharply. It is the line that is called the road of life, because there is no other to Dagestan and the Transcaucasian states.

[Karapetyan] The Dudayev regime was particularly active in the financial sphere too.

[Shakhray] Yes, here they showed themselves to be true "professionals." Between 1991 and the present no less than 4 trillion rubles was embezzled from the state as the result of speculation involving false letters of advice and fictitious financial documents.

[Karapetyan] Yes, Dudayev created a criminal state, persecuted and destroyed the opposition, ruined the

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economy, reduced the people to poverty, and drove non-Chechens from the republic. All this is indisputable, like his many other deeds destroying the foundations of Russia's constitutional system. Yes, he rigged the elections and was proclaimed rather than elected. Yes, he usurped power. He prepared well-trained and well-armed detachments of gunmen. In your speech to the Constitutional Court you proved all this convincingly. And yet why did the matter go as far as sending the Russian Army into Chechnya? Was there really no other option for resolving the Chechen problem? Why, after all, did the mechanism for a political settlement of the problem not function?

[Shakhray] The Russian Federation leadership sought ways to resolve the Chechen problem politically, but....

— December 1991. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet sent to Groznyy a group of independent experts, whose mission was wrecked by Dudayev.

— October 1992. Consultations were held in a bilateral commission, which was to work out measures to develop political, economic, trade, and sociocultural relations. The Chechen delegation broke off the consultations.

During the Moscow consultations of November-December 1992 a draft treaty was prepared on the demarcation of areas of responsibility and powers between the Russian Federation's organs of state power and the Chechen Republic's organs of power. It was taken as a basis for additional work but encountered fierce opposition from Dudayev and his supporters. Dudayev virtually repudiated the delegation of Yaragi Mamadayev and Yusup Soslambekov, calling their meetings with the Russian leadership a "private initiative." On 6 January 1993 Groznyy announced that the draft treaty did not accord with the letter and spirit of the Declaration of the Chechen Republic's State Independence. There are many such examples whereby Dudayev demonstratively wrecked talks and consultations and turned down constructive proposals making it possible to resolve the crisis in Chechnya by peaceful means. It has to be pointed out that the president and the government did not abandon their attempts at a political settlement of the crisis even at the time of combat operations.

[Karapetyan] Why did Dudayev ignore the federal authorities' peace initiatives?

[Shakhray] This happened for several quite obvious reasons. It must be pointed out that the talks with Groznyy assumed a protracted nature because there were two opposing sides in the Chechnya leadership. Those who understood the need to preserve the unity of the economic system of the republic as part of Russia advocated a "sensible confederation," took an active part in the talks, were systematically "squeezed" out of the political settlement process by Dudayev, and were stripped of their posts and even of citizenship of the "Chechen Republic," while the accords that they had reached with the federal leadership were consistently repudiated.

Dudayev categorically insisted on the immediate recognition of Chechnya's state independence as a precondition of the crisis's political settlement. Therefore he broke off all talks as soon as they were approaching the adoption of specific decisions on the two main questions: the preparation and signing of the treaty on the demarcation of areas of responsibility and powers between the federal organs of power and Chechnya's organs of power, and on determining the mechanism for disarming the illegal armed formations and terminating their activity.

[Karapetyan] In your speech to the Constitutional Court, Sergey Mikhaylovich, you explained this by saying that for Dudayev the political means of resolving the crisis, presupposing the restoration even of limited federal power, would have meant the loss of his power as such, including the destruction of its "criminal economic" foundations....

[Shakhray] ...He gained time to build up the illegal armed formations and did all he could to maintain the illusion of the regime's legitimation. The scale of the violations of citizens' rights and the massive casualties among the civilian population in the course of the clashes between Dudayev's followers and the opposition made it impossible to continue the political dialogue through to the disarmament and termination of the activities of the illegal armed formations.

[Karapetyan] So, the numerous attempts to resolve the problem by means of a political dialogue were exhausted. Did just one thing remain — force?

[Shakhray] The conclusion that the Russian Federation president was right to use the Army to restore constitutional legality and law and order in Chechnya is based not only on an analysis of the norms of the Constitution with regard to the provision on their direct validity. The use of the Armed Forces — and we proved this in the Constitutional Court — did not run counter to the country's current legislation either. Both under the Constitution and under the law President Boris Yeltsin is obliged to adopt an operational decision on ensuring the country's security by using all forces to ensure security, including the Army. This is what he did. In the Constitutional Court, we were defending not just the constitutionality of specific acts by the president and

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the government. We were defending the right of society and of the Russian State to determine its national interests clearly and independently. We were defending the honor and dignity of our soldiers and officers fulfilling their duty of defending the fatherland.

Khasbulatov Pledges To Make Peace

MM2609101895 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 95 pp 1-2

[Interview with Ruslan Khasbulatov by Tatyana Romanenkova; place and date not given: "Ruslan Khasbulatov: 'I Want To Support People That Chechnya Really Needs Now'" — first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] Following President Yeltsin's latest press conference the mass media began to fall over themselves talking about the possibility of Ruslan Khasbulatov's returning to Chechnya. A few days ago our correspondent met with Ruslan Imranovich.

[Romanenkova] Ruslan Imranovich, what prompted such a dramatic change of attitude in the Kremlin toward you?

[Khasbulatov] The point is that the federal authorities have encountered what were inevitable and obvious difficulties in settling the crisis, eliminating the aftermath of the war, and pacifying society. They have finally begun to base their actions on the real state of affairs in the republic and take into consideration people's mood. The Kremlin has also finally acknowledged something that has long been obvious to everyone. There has after all been a fairly major move toward me in the republic since 1990. People there remember that I called for peace and tried to pacify the warring parties. Everyone is perfectly well aware how it ended. And I take a positive view of this change. However, it is important for these statements to be followed by concrete actions. So that all the obstacles in the way of reconciliation can indeed be removed.

[Romanenkova] What do you think the situation in the Chechen Republic is like today?

[Khasbulatov] It is already the middle of September and the cease-fire agreement was signed 30 July. In my view, no serious moves have been made in the past six weeks. For several reasons.

First, a considerable proportion of the population are afraid to surrender their weapons. People take the view that, if they hand over their weapons today, tomorrow the troops will be brought in and the destruction will begin again. There is no trust on either side. Nor are there any grounds for such trust. Promises that have been made are being broken.

Second, the situation is being aggravated by the activity of Khadzhiyev's government, which is an irritant for the Chechen population. It is preventing people from feeling confident. People with weapons whom civilians would never have chosen as guards are returning to certain villages that were traditionally guarded by the villagers themselves. Former customs that the population does not like are being revived.

Confrontation among Chechens persists. On the one hand you have the detachments of Khadzhiyev and Avturkhanov and on the other Dudayev's detachments. It is not surprising that this situation does not suit most of the population. People do not want to fight with either side but nor do they support either side. They want a peaceful life. However, in these conditions it is very hard to provide that: All the people who facilitated the introduction of the Russian troops and promoted the outbreak of war are being spurned.

I think that it would be right to concentrate all the authority designed to regulate the situation during this period (until the elections) with federal government bodies. There is also the president's official representative in Chechnya — Oleg Lobov. These two structures must restore order in the republic in line with the existing situation.

The government of so-called national confidence is made up of time-servers who are interested in prolonging the crisis and preventing the normalization of the situation. They are taking advantage of this time to misuse federal budget funds intended for rebuilding the republic. Top Russian officials must also realize that today. People in Chechnya take a fairly critical view of this activity by the Khadzhiyev-Avturkhanov government. The republic's population is becoming aware of most cases where federal money is being squandered. That is why it has not yet proved possible to normalize the situation.

I think that the elimination of this artificial collaborationist organization now would improve the situation as a whole and strengthen confidence in the federal authorities.

[Romanenkova] How feasible are elections in Chechnya today?

[Khasbulatov] If preparations had been made for elections, they could have been held as early as 5 November as envisaged or on 17 December along with the elections to the State Duma. There is every opportunity to hold normal elections to republic organs of authority and elections to the federal parliament.

However, of late the view has emerged that it is necessary to first hold elections to the federal parliament and then republic elections. But if the local authorities

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want to organize elections to the Federal Assembly autonomously they may simply not take place. They must be held at the same time as elections to republic organs of authority. If that does not happen, there are serious grounds for believing that no one will be elected to the Federal Assembly. And to frustrate these elections in this situation would aggravate the existing differences in the negotiating process. We cannot take that risk.

[Romanenkova] Do you intend to go to Chechnya?

[Khasbulatov] Of course, I cannot fail to go, I cannot fail to visit Chechnya. I have long had and still have every intention of going there. I have seen from the federal authorities' recent statements that no obstacles will now be placed in my way. There is a tremendous desire for me to go and a host of messages from people asking me to go to the republic.

I will go because the people have urged me to do so. If the federal authorities' former suspicion really disappears, I think that this will only help matters.

[Romanenkova] Might you take part in the elections to republic and federal organs of authority?

[Khasbulatov] I must consult people.

But right now elections to the federal parliament are of no interest to me. When people say that Khasbulatov has agreed to participate in the elections, that is wrong. Khasbulatov is taking part in the peacemaking process, in seeking accord. If all the interested parties want success, my activity included will be more successful than before. That is what is at stake.

I will support honest, competent people who are able to safeguard the interests of the Chechen population that has suffered in the course of the war. I want to support people whom Chechnya really needs now.

In conclusion I would like to say that many more complex issues requiring urgent resolution must be raised in Chechnya. The question of the human, economic, and environmental losses, and compensation for the hostilities. It is time to stop the hopeless policy that has been carried out in Chechnya for many years.

I would very much like to believe that the president's new representative in Chechnya — Oleg Lobov, a sensible and experienced man — will grasp that and make the necessary recommendations today.

Agrarians Welcome Yeltsin's Address

LD2309084795 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0611 GMT 23 Sep 95

[By Sergey Ostanin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GROZNYY September 23 (ITAR-TASS) — The address by Russian President Boris Yeltsin to peoples of Chechnya gives the hope for consolidation of Chechnya, Chechen Agrarian Party Chairman Kharon Amirkhanov said in an interview with ITAR-TASS today.

The leader of the 8,000-member party said Chechnya needs peace and creative endeavour, not war and destruction.

Amirkhanov said his party wait for positive changes in Chechnya and is acting to hasten them.

The crucial challenge is to restore the agricultural sector of Chechnya, Amirkhanov said.

Possible Winter Famine Warned

LD2209114995 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0915 GMT 22 Sep 95

[By Sergey Ostanin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GROZNYY, September 22 (ITAR-TASS) — Winter will be a trying time in Chechnya. It is possible that there will be famine, Lecho Musayev, Deputy Chairman of the National Accord Committee, told ITAR-TASS.

A small amount of grain has been stored. The head of cattle in Chechnya decreased. There were 200 thousand heads of large cattle in Chechnya in 1991 and there are 17,000 now.

The sowing of winter crops in Chechnya has not yet been started, Musayev said. There is a shortage of fuel, farming equipment, spares. The funds allocated by Moscow for the purpose have not yet reached Chechnya.

Musayev believes that the resolution of the Chechen government of national revival on land tenure adopted in March 1995 has aggravated the problem rather than resolving it. Land was withdrawn from collective and state farms and put at the disposal of the local authorities and this has led to its ill-considered and unfair division.

Yeltsin Attends Border Troops' Military Exercises

LD2509123995 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1216 GMT 25 Sep 95

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Irina Shchegoleva]

[FBIS Translated Text] Sochi, 25 Sep (ITAR-TASS) — President Boris Yeltsin of Russia is now aboard a

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border ship watching demonstration exercises of the Russian border troops on the Black Sea eight miles off the coast at Sochi. The exercises are being held by the navy and the air forces of the border troops of the Russian Federation and supervised by Andrey Nikolayev, head of the Federal Border Service, an ITAR-TASS correspondent learned at the Sochi border detachment.

The exercises are being held to improve cooperation between the forces of the border troops.

Border Troops Deny Exercises Held

LD2509152595 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1353 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 25 (INTERFAX) — A high ranking spokesman for the Russian Federal Border Service on Monday denied media reports that border guards are holding exercises in the North Caucasus border district.

"The Federal Border Service is not conducting any exercises in the North Caucasus military district," he told INTERFAX.

According to the spokesman, routine personnel training is under way in the territory of the Sochi border unit. He said the federal service does not know about the details of the training, but assumed that the personnel should have engaged in tactical training Sunday, and naval training Monday. In this context he said that sea training reportedly has been hindered by a storm.

The spokesman did not comment on the question about President Boris Yeltsin attending the exercises in Sochi. "I know nothing about it," he said to INTERFAX.

Earlier the media reported that the exercises in the North Caucasus are being held to demonstrate the combat capability of Russian border guards to the president.

Governors Criticize Yeltsin Plan for 1996 Election

MK2609100195 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 3

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Translated Text] Novosibirsk — Ivan Indinok, head of the oblast administration, has declared that he will insist on holding an election for oblast governor on 17 December 1995. In his opinion, "residents of Novosibirsk Oblast have the right to use their constitutional rights just like residents of Moscow or Omsk Oblasts do." In the words of the administration head, he will try to persuade the Russian Federation president that the date for the election of heads of regional administrations should be the same for all.

Yekaterinburg — In the view of Sverdlovsk Oblast Governor Eduard Rossel, the Russian Federation president's edict on elections for heads of administration of federation components in December 1996 will hamper the work of the Federation Council because it will give rise to differences between elected and appointed heads of territories. Mr. Rossel also stated that he would lead the list of candidates of the "Transformation of the Homeland" movement, whose leader he is, in the December parliamentary election. The governor stressed he would cede his position on the list to another candidate and would himself work in the Federation Council.

Chernomyrdin, Kuznetsk Governor Discuss Miners

LD2509150595 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1431 GMT 25 Sep 95

[By Grigoriy Shalakin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] KEMEROVO September 25 (ITAR-TASS) — Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin discussed in a telephone conversation on Monday with Governor of the Kuznetsk basin Mikhail Kislyuk the social situation in the region, specifically the situation in miners' collectives. As is known, there are wage arrears of several months at many coal enterprises in the Kuznetsk basin. In this connection, miners in Mezhdurechensk decided to hold a protest rally in the city square on Tuesday. This is regarded as an alarming symptom since miners of the Kuznetsk basin had earlier resorted only to local strikes.

After the telephone conversation between the Russian Prime Minister and Governor Kislyuk, it became known that a visiting session of the Interdepartmental Commission on social and economic problems of coal-mining regions of Russia will be held in Kemerovo on October 20. First Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian government Anatoliy Chubays is expected to chair the meeting.

The production capacities of Mezhdurechensk with a population of 110 thousand amount to about 30 million tonnes of coal a year. The mines in Mezhdurechensk now produce only 17 million tonnes of coal. However, production decline has been arrested and growth began. The country's biggest mine, Raspadskaya, is situated at Mezhdurechensk. Its annual output used to reach 7.6 million tonnes. Coal production in Mezhdurechensk is regarded among the most effective in Russia.

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Chernomyrdin Views Local Issues During Komi Visit

LD2209214595

[From the "Teleutro" program]

[FBIS Editorial Report] Moscow Russian Public Television First Channel Network in Russian at 0433 GMT on 22 September during the "Teleutro" program carries a report from the Komi Republic on Russian Premier Viktor Chernomyrdin's visit there.

The report opens with correspondent Sergey Alekseyev describing life in the republic in general and recalling some events which took place there recently. Video shows street scenes while a worker at the local timber works is interviewed saying that workers have no major problems but they would like to get their wages on time.

Next, video shows Chernomyrdin, accompanied by local officials, members of his delegation and the media, being welcomed with a gift of bread and salt and inspecting an industrial enterprise. The correspondent continues by saying that a collection of signatures in favor of Chernomyrdin's bloc "Russia Is Our Home" has begun in the republic. Local residents, interviewed at home, say they would like to have the center's support.

The correspondent goes on to say that on the last day of his trip Chernomyrdin visited the Komi Arctic Oil joint-stock company. Video shows Chernomyrdin inspecting what looks like the company's club with its sport and leisure facilities, and the delegation leaving the building.

Next the correspondent conducts the following interview with Chernomyrdin:

[Alekseyev] "Viktor Stepanovich, well, a question which has as it were gathered head — your visit here to Komi, it has revealed a fairly positive picture of the economy of this republic, especially in the oil and gas sector. But don't you find it annoying, especially here, that our social sphere is still lagging behind the economy. What does the government intend doing?

[Chernomyrdin] "I have to say it is annoying. Well, we have had more than one example in the past where we have built complexes before — in the gas industry, and for the oil workers, here and other projects. By here I mean western Siberia. Well, it's annoying in the sense that the speed with which we used to work, well the measures don't correspond to the way they work here. That's fine. In the past we lived in a different world, we had to do more and work faster. And, of course, there were different approaches then. Now the government has only one approach — one way of working and with certain conditions. It is no secret that if we don't have something, if our potential isn't enough, then we must attract foreign investors. But a foreign investor can only invest if there is a stable situation in the country and when he is convinced and confident that he is going to earn money here. It's not oil that he needs — we confuse this idea — he doesn't need oil, he needs to make a normal profit. Look, if he operates at world oil prices he will make this oil work for him here in this country. That way he'll get his dollars.

[Alekseyev] "Well, you are talking about oil and gas, Viktor Stepanovich. When will ordinary people start getting a return on the fairly successful development of the oil and gas industry?

[Chernomyrdin] "Well, I have to say this to you, and it was not for nothing that I asked people when I was in Usinsk: We're not letting down the town of Usinsk, are we? I meant there being one sort of conditions for Usinsk and another sort elsewhere. No, we won't let anyone take advantage of us. As for me — I represent the state — I am glad to see people living here.

[Alekseyev] "On the whole, as you are concluding your visit to Komi, how would you sum up in a few words the two days of your visit here?

[Chernomyrdin] "Once again, I am convinced that the republic is a very rich one. It is able to solve — and it must resolve — many questions here. It is time to make use of these riches for the benefit of the economy, and it will do so. I once again convinced republic leaders of our common understanding, that there was nothing separating us, that everything was clear to us. Now we have to correctly define priorities and put the proper stress on how and in what direction to move. Not everything can be covered at once — that's impossible. But there are certain areas and certain priorities which exclude everything else. But once again, it's not the British who need them — it is we, above all, who need them. Those are the priorities which we must work on."

Syktyvkar Lumber Tour Reported

MM2209114495 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Sep 95 p 2

[Report by Anna Kozyreva: "Timber, Gas, and Oil. Viktor Chernomyrdin Visits Northern Parts of Country"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Syktyvkar/Naryan-Mar — On the first day of his stay [Russian Federation Prime Minister] V. Chernomyrdin visited the Syktyvkar lumber industry complex. In the Soviet era meetings with state leaders were merely for show: At local level they would generally report the fulfillment of the plan. Now the situation has changed. Chernomyrdin's meetings in Komi are businesslike. The questions under discussion are in

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the main ones that it is impossible to solve at local or even regional level.

The lumber complex is the biggest of its kind in Russia. One-fourth of the books published in our country are printed on paper produced by the complex. The hard times are passing, it would appear. Last year, it was stated at the meeting with the prime minister, productivity at the complex fell by nearly 30 percent; this year there has been a rise. The complex has even started export operations.

Nonetheless, Chernomyrdin was told, there are still plenty of problems at the lumber complex. For example, a great deal of timber is being felled, but far less is being rafted. Instead of 1 million cubic meters, as in the past, this year one-third of this amount has been rafted. Yet rafting is worthwhile only in large volumes!

The prime minister was also told about another problem, which obviously can only be solved at federal level. Merely to register a timber carrier you have to pay each forestry establishment 20 million rubles [R]. "We will definitely look into that," Chernomyrdin assured them.

There was also a discussion of the reconstruction of the lumber complex. It will cost $237 million. But responsibility for the sector's flagship enterprise will not be borne by the state alone — the complex itself will bear part of the cost of reequipping the combine.

Chernomyrdin urged the leaders of the lumber complex and of the Komi republic not to think only of today, not to mark time. "It is for you to make the main decisions," he said.

Another purpose of the Russian Federation Government chairman's visit was to familiarize himself with the state of affairs in the oil and gas complex in the Nenetsk Autonomous Okrug. This year, Yuriy Spiridonov, head of the Republic of Komi, said, we have seen oil production in the region fall by nearly two-thirds. Komi produces annually 8 million tonnes of oil, 2 million of which are accounted for by joint ventures with foreign involvement. As for foreign companies, in the local authorities' opinion their active involvement in the development of oil and gas deposits in the republic is undesirable. "We must encourage our own producers," he stressed.

During his trip Chernomyrdin acquainted himself with the progress of the cleanup operation following the August 1994 oil pipeline accident near Usinsk.

Yesterday Chernomyrdin returned to Moscow.

Moscow Seeks Federal Aid To Maintain Power, Heat

MM2609080595 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 1

[INTERFAX report: "Luzhkov Intends to Implore Chernomyrdin"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow Mayor Yuriy Luzhkov's letter to Russian Federation Premier Viktor Chernomyrdin contains a request to suspend the price increase for gas on the internal market as of October 1995 and for the whole heating period. This letter has been prepared by City Hall, but has not yet been signed by the mayor, INTERFAX was told on Friday in Moscow.

The mains voltage has recently fallen to emergency levels in the power networks in the Moscow region and the central area of Russia — to 49.2 hertz — which is leading to interruptions and damage at industrial and municipal services installations, on the subway, and on surface electric transportation, the letter notes. If the voltage is reduced from 50 hertz (the Russian standard — INTERFAX) to 49 hertz, the region's power system will break down, and this will have catastrophic consequences, power industry experts at City Hall warn. When the cold weather sets in and the heating is turned on, gas consumption in Moscow will increase and stocks of fuel oil and coal will be used up — which will lead to a further increase in electricity consumption, the letter says.

In order to avert interruptions to the power supply and heating, the mayor intends to ask the premier to allocate funds from the federal budget to create fuel reserves and pay off debts for gas consumed. In the letter Yu. Luzhkov also asks that the debt on power consumption for Moscow region enterprises in the military-industrial complex and the Ministry of Defense be paid off using federal budget funds.

Plesetsk Missile Test Range Loses Power Supply

MM2509134995 Moscow Russian Public Television First Channel Network in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 95

[From the "Vremya" newscast: Video report from Plesetsk by Aleksandr Onosovskiy, identified by caption]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Onosovskiy over video of Plesetsk Topol launch facilities] On the personal instructions of Stanislav Potemkin, deputy head of Arkhangelsk Oblast Administration, main-grid power supply to the Plesetsk Strategic Missile Forces' test range was cut off 15 September. In order to prevent

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work at this important state facility from grinding to a complete halt, the military had to switch over to their emergency power supply intended exclusively for operation in combat conditions. The Ministry of Defense owes the Arkhangelsk power workers 17 billion rubles [R]. In turn, the power workers' supply of fuel for thermal power stations is only sufficient for a few days. They themselves are in debt. A similar situation arose at the end of last year. However, at that time Government Ordinance No. 307 was in force, which prohibited the withdrawal of life-support services to military facilities. Now another ordinance, No. 760, is in force, which authorizes power industry workers to cut off the power supply of any consumer who fails to repay debts within 30 days. So, the oblast administration deputy head decided to throw the switch. True, yesterday afternoon the power supply to the Plesetsk test range was restored. However, only provisionally, via one substation, and without any guarantees. Should anything happen, the emergency power supply will again have to be resorted to. In these circumstances, according to Colonel General Nikitin, Deputy Commander in Chief of the Strategic Missile Forces, the test range could remain operational for only around 15 days after which Russia could find itself without its missile shield. Whatever happens, this problem cannot be resolved without the allocation of the necessary funds by the Ministry of Defense. Aleksandr Onosovskiy, reporting for Russian Public Television. [video shows Plesetsk range launch facilities, missile launch]

Arkhangelsk Region Trying To Solve Power Crisis

LD2309124095 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1000 GMT 23 Sep 95

[Video report by correspondent K. Kiselev; from the "Vesti" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Arkhangelsk region is gradually solving its energy crisis. A conference at the Regional Administration decided to provide power workers with 50 billion rubles of credit toward payment of the military's debts. Over the past two weeks, installations at the (Plesetsk) cosmodrome and also at the Northern Fleet's White Sea naval base and in some air defense systems have had their power cut off. The region's energy resources are such that the region can only provide for 70 percent of its requirements. The conference adopted a schedule for power cuts whereby about 50 installations of secondary importance will regularly have their power switched off for a few hours. The military have been allocated fuel to maintain a minimum level of power with diesel installations. [passage omitted]

Impending Nuclear Disaster in Barents Sea Denied

LD2509155495 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1353 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MURMANSK, Sept 25 (INTERFAX) — Commander of the Russian North Fleet Admiral Oleg Yerofeyev has denied local and foreign reports that the Barents Sea region is in the face of nuclear catastrophe. Norwegian, French and American radio stations quoted Yerofeyev as predicting in an interview last Tuesday the possibility of nuclear catastrophe because of the existence of faulty submarines in the Fleet.

The admiral denied giving such an interview either to Russian or foreign journalists.

Yerofeyev said the radiation situation in the region and deployment sites of NF nuclear-powered submarines was normal and there was no reason for concern.

Caucasus Confederation Opposes Georgian Aggression

LD2509153895 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1353 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] NALCHIK, Sept 25 (INTERFAX) — The parliament of the Caucasus Peoples' Confederation has said that "Russian support for Georgia's aggressive policy has aroused serious concern in the North Caucasus, because it destabilizes the already grave situation in the region and fails to meet Russia's state interests."

CPC parliament issued a statement in Nalchik, Kabardino-Balkaria late last week claiming that Moscow and Tbilisi had agreed on joint efforts to restore the territorial integrity of Georgia.

The document says that the "Georgian side is preparing for a military operation to restore its territorial integrity".

CPC parliament called on the peoples of Russia and Georgia to prevent a new war in Abkhazia and South Ossetia and to seek a full-scale settlement by peaceful means. CPC said it was prepared to mediate negotiations between the conflicting parties.

Actions in Nationwide Teachers' Strike Detailed

LD2609060395

[FBIS Editorial Report] Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian on 26 September between 0049 GMT and 0451 GMT reports the following actions in the nationwide teachers' strikes:

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Classrooms in Maritime Territory were empty this morning, ITAR-TASS correspondent Leonid Vinogradov reports from Vladivostok. Teachers joined the national warning strike to protest against low salaries.

Teaching staff in almost 600 schools in Chita Region, eastern Siberia, joined the nationwide one-day warning strike in protest at low salaries, ITAR-TASS correspondent Andrey Fomin reports from Chita.

Teachers in Komsomolsk-on-Amur (Khabarovsk Territory) staged a two-hour strike and picketed the municipal administration on 26 September as part of the one-day nationwide teachers' warning strike in protest at low salaries, ITAR-TASS correspondent Albert Akhmetshin reports from Komsomolsk-on-Amur (Khabarovsk Territory).

Teachers in Khakassia, eastern Siberia, went on strike for up to three hours on 26 September as part of the one-day nationwide teachers' warning strike in protest at underfunding in education and low salaries, ITAR-TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Sobetskiy reports from Abakan, the regional capital.

Teachers at up to 600 of Irkutsk Region's 2,000 schools went on strike on 26 September as part of the one-day nationwide teachers' warning strike in protest at underfunding in education and low salaries, ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Khodiy reports from Irkutsk.

More than half of the schools in Buryatia, southeastern Siberia, went on strike on 26 September as part of the one-day nationwide teachers' warning strike in protest at underfunding in education and low salaries, ITAR-TASS correspondent Aleksey Subbotin reports from Ulan-Ude.

Delegates Adopt New Constitution in Mordovia

LD2209204295 Moscow NTV in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Sep 95

[From the "Segodnya" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The constitutional muddle in Mordovia was brought to an end today. Observers are of the view that Mordovia has become one of the places where the center can count on complete obedience. Our special correspondent reports from Saransk:

[Correspondent Boris Koltsov] As of today, Mordovia is governed not by the head of the local parliament, the State Council, but the head of the republic. True, the title of the post changed while the holder did not: Nikolay Merkushkin, who has headed the parliament that was elected last December, exerted maximum efforts to convene a constitutional assembly to adopt a new Constitution and elect the head of state. The new Constitution, in his view, should put an end to the upheavals Mordovia has gone through in recent years.

The Constitution, under which Mordovia becomes a democratic law-governed state which is a component of the Russian Federation, was adopted by just over 1,000 delegates to the constitutional assembly. Only a few communists voiced opposition to it:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] It enshrines the distribution of property and power, it enshrines the [word indistinct] difference between the super-rich and the super-poor. [end recording]

After a virtually unanimous vote, Mordovia received a document under which it is to be governed by the head of the republic. In its powers, this post is strongly reminiscent of the post of president. The new leader is to be elected by nationwide vote on a multi-candidate basis. True, given the transitional period, Nikolay Merkushkin was elected today by the Constitutional Assembly, and there was no alternative candidate. He evidently reflects most faithfully the interests of the current makeup of the State Council, to which mainly the ruling elite of enterprises and collective farms were elected last winter.

Merkushkin himself began his career at the head of the republican Komsomol organization, and more recently he has held the post of head of Mordovia's Goskomimushchestvo [State Property Committee].

Russian presidential aide Nikolay Yegorov, who attended the Constitutional Assembly sitting, hardly interfered in its work at all, only voicing a few wishes for amendments to the draft constitution yesterday; and today he was satisfied with everything. As, evidently, were those who have in recent years been prevented from working normally by the credo of the republic which retained Soviet power longer than any other.

[Begin Merkushkin recording, at news conference] Life went along one path, and politicians, leaders said quite different things on the platform at rallies. [end recording]

Merkushkin thinks that now, no one will hinder his team from tackling the economy in earnest. Mordovia was one of the last to part company with the Soviets. Now the economic managers seem to have taken power into their hands pretty firmly. Boris Koltsov, Igor Belokopytov, NTV, Saransk. [video shows townscapes, official assembly]

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General Staff Chief 'Happy' With Siberian MD's

MM2609103695 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Sep 95 p 1

[Report by Leonid Pozdeyev: "Staffs Receive Good Practical Experience and Units Get Good Assessment"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Russian Federation Defense Ministry — An operational-strategic command-staff exercise held in the Ural and Siberian Military Districts and led by Army General Mikhail Kolesnikov, chief of the Russian Federation Armed Forces General Staff, ended 23 September.

The command and staffs that took part in the exercise obtained practical experience in controlling troops. The missions that the exercise participants were set were completed in full. The chief of the General Staff visited a number of Ural and Siberian garrisons and was happy with the level of training of personnel and the overall state of affairs.

Kabardino-Balkar Muslims Boycott Congress

954F3495B Nalchik GAZETA YUGA in Russian 15 Sep 95 p 1

[Article by Zarema Khadartseva: "Shafig Pshikhachev: We Do Not Engage in Politics: The Ecclesiastical Administration of the KBR Muslims Refused To Take Part in the Congress of the Union of Muslims of Russia"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In an interview with GAZETA YUGA Mufti Shafig Pshikhachev, chairman of the Ecclesiastical Administration of Muslims of Kabardino-Balkaria, reported that the Higher Coordination Center of the Ecclesiastical Administrations of Muslims of Russia adopted an official statement on the fact that it will not participate in the pre-election campaign. This announcement was timed to coincide with the first congress of the Union of Muslims of Russia [SMR] sociopolitical movement.

The SMR in Moscow, simultaneously with the International Islamic Conference and its organizers, tried in every way to involve the participants of this forum in their work. In answer to these pretensions, the Ecclesiastical Administration of Muslims adopted a statement whose text its representative was authorized to read at the Congress of the Union of Muslims. The plenum of the Higher Coordination Center took place late at night. And the next day the Muslim clergy met with Patriarch of All Russia Aleksiy the Second and assured him that it will not take part in the elections to the State Duma of the Russian Federation (not long before this a similar statement was made by the Orthodox clergy).

As is known, the Union of Muslims, to the contrary, declared its intentions to participate in the parliamentary elections and is counting on the support of more than 20 million Muslims of Russia.

According to the information of Shafig Pshikhachev, there was not one representative of Kabardino-Balkaria at the SMR congress. "I was told this with regret," noted the mufti. "And I replied that there are no reasons for regret. After all this fact indicates that there is no schism among the clergy in our republic, and that believers trust their Ecclesiastical Administration."

Kabardino-Balkaria Unemployment Figures Given

954F3528B Nalchik GAZETA YUGA in Russian 22 Sep 95 p 1

[Report by the KBR Employment Administration Press Center: "Employment in the Language of Figures"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Over eight months of 1995, 11,941 persons applied to KBR [Kabardino-Balkar Republic] employment services. The services found jobs for 4,517 persons, sent 740 persons for professional retraining, and sent 1,604 to public works.

The breakdown of applicants was as follows:

men—4,192,

women—7,749,

young persons aged 16-29—4,909,

pensioners—217.

As of 1 September 1995, 8,883 persons had the status of unemployed; of them, 7,743 were found eligible for unemployment benefits.

The employment level measured 2.1 percent; over the preceding months the unemployment level measured 1.9 percent.

Tatarstan's President Orders Wage Increase

954F3495A Kazan IZVESTIYA TATARSTANA in Russian 12 Sep 95 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Well-Being under Compulsion"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Ravil Muratov, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Tatarstan, convened a news conference yesterday in order to explain the reasons for the introduction of a new minimum basic wage rate in Tatarstan and the sources for the implementation of this very crucial decision.

There was no need to talk a lot strictly about the reasons: The real wage fell in the republic in July of this year in comparison with January by 2 percent on average,

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and in budget organizations by almost 23 percent. The situation was a little better in nonbudget enterprises and organizations: The average wage, taking into account the dependent factor, that is, those who do not work because of the age or illness of members of society, barely covers the very modestly calculated subsistence minimum, and indebtedness in the payment of wages earned, according to some estimates, amounts to about a half trillion rubles.

Under these conditions the Interdepartmental Commission for Social Protection of the Population, headed by R. Muratov, came out with an initiative to increase the basic wage rate. After a careful discussion the initiative was approved by President M. Shaymiyev and the government, and now it has to be implemented.

According to calculations, the matter will cost the budget 500 billion rubles [R] by the end of the year just to increase the wage fund, with additions to it of plus R20-30 billion to increase payments to socially unprotected elements of the population; after all, there are pensioners, for example, who today receive on the average R105,000-110,000, that is, they are not even in a condition to provide for their basic food needs although, as the saying goes, they scrape by. The question: Where are the sources that will make it possible to pay the aforementioned categories of pensioners another R105,000, and those that are recorded at the first rate of the Unified Wage Scale (YeTS) in budget organizations—R200,000 per month, that is, R120,000 more than in the rest of Russia?

From R. Muratov's answers, the conclusion can be drawn that these sources are the following: First, the continuing trend toward growth in the volume of industrial production in the republic; second, the agreement reached with the Government of the Russian Federation that export duty will not be levied before the end of the year on 2 million tonnes of oil being delivered to the near abroad basically within the framework of the joint enterprise UkrTatnaft. IZVESTIYA TATARSTANA raised this problem in the 9 August issue of this year; third—attention—subsidies for housing and municipal services will be reduced successively, and the cost of paying for nonprivatized housing will be conducted in conformity with the cost of its construction; fourth, subsidies will be reduced for keeping bread prices down, with the exception of certain kinds, and, finally fifth, a complex of measures has to be applied to improve the collection of taxes and duties and improve the banking sphere in the republic, having in mind the revival of financial flows in directions that respond to the interests of Tatarstan's economy.

Of course, there will be opponents, to put it mildly, to these plans. Among the first—the directors of nonbudget enterprises and organizations that the government practically forces to increase the well-being of their workers. Will the minimum wage that is being introduced finally stifle production? No, R. Muratov is convinced: At present the average proportion of wages in products that are being produced in Tatarstan amounts to 17 percent with all additions, which is insignificantly little in comparison even with developed countries. The task of a board of directors and managers of ministers and departments, consequently, is to reduce the inflation in costs and thereby create an opportunity to increase the proportion of wages. If this does not happen, only one thing can be said—that a particular manager is unable to cope with economic management under market conditions. In addition, it is envisioned that the wage fund, which is not taxed, should amount to an eightfold scale from R55,000—this is nothing much, but it is a relief.

In addition, it should be understood, noted R. Muratov, that no serious revival in the economy will follow and the purchasing power of the population will plummet to zero if there is be no incentive to work both among the rank and file executives and, no less importantly, among specialist managers.

In this sense it is important that the increase in the wage level that is being introduced exceeds and covers the inevitable, in the words of R. Muratov, 10-12 percent increase in the level of the subsistence minimum in October-November.

Well, the leadership of Tatarstan is once again taking increased responsibilities upon itself before the people of the republic in comparison with the population of other regions of Russia. We hope that all the steps have been correctly calculated and that the government has enough will and forces to cope with these responsibilities. Unfortunately, we have nothing with which to comfort the 70,000 persons who work in budget organizations on the territory of the Republic of Tatarstan that are being financed from the federal budget: Remuneration for their labor will be carried out according to a decree of the Government of the Russian Federation, which does not make provision for a R120,000 compensation for an increase in prices.

Economic Issues

Moscow Approves $600 Million World Bank Loan

LD2509183195 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 25 (FIA-INTERFAX) — The Russian government has formally

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approved the second $600 million rehabilitation loan from the World Bank, signed by the two sides in Washington on July 7.

A government resolution says the World Bank credit is intended to fund imports aimed at supporting the country's program of macroeconomic stabilization and structural reforms.

The World Bank is expected to issue an appropriate statement in the next few days before the agreement comes into force, Hasso Melineus of the World Bank's Moscow office told the Financial Information Agency on Monday.

According to FIA, the World Bank has allocated a total of $3.6 million worth of credits since 1992. This includes the first rehabilitation loan of $600 million and two credits of $1.1 billion and $400 million to update Russia's oil sector and develop its housing construction.

Government Decides Against Short-Term Foreign Loans

MK2609075095 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 1

[AFI report: "Russia Will Decide Against Attracting Short-Term Foreign Loans"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In 1996, Russia intends to decide against the practice of attracting foreign short-term loans and to opt for a medium term (of at least eight years) for attracting funds under government guarantees, stated Mikhail Kasyanov, head of the Foreign Credits and Foreign Debt Department of the Russian Federation Finance Ministry. In his words, the realization of this concept will make it possible to "improve substantially the quality of foreign borrowing and will assist in avoiding the so-called peak payments in Russia's debt payment schedule, as well as under the ex-USSR's foreign debt obligations." In Mr. Kasyanov's words, the government has set the limit for state foreign borrowing for the coming year at $9.2 billion.

Shafranik: Crude Oil Export Duties To Be Abolished

MM2609112595 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA (Departmental Supplement Section) in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 9

[Unattributed report under the "Chronicle of Reforms" rubric: "Oil Duties Will Be Reduced"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Export duties on the transportation of crude oil will be lowered or abolished in the very near future, Yuriy Shafranik, Russian Federation minister of fuel and energy, declared at a news conference. He pointed out that the high level of customs duty reduces the revenue from oil exports. In many companies, according to the minister, the profit on exports amounts to just $4-6 per tonne. "This is critically low," he believes. "We must therefore insist on the abolition of export duties in the very near future."

Shafranik Backs Privileges for Joint Oil Ventures

MK2609092295 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 22 Sep 95 p 4

[ANI report: "Russia Favors Granting Joint Ventures Preferential Access to the Export Pipeline"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Russian Fuel and Energy Ministry favors granting joint oil ventures preferential access to the export pipeline network. This was said by Yuriy Shafranik, Russian fuel and energy minister. According to Y. Shafranik, if the export pipeline becomes equally accessible to foreign investors and Russian companies, the export of raw materials will become unprofitable for Western companies.

Today, joint ventures have preferential access to the "pipe," and in accordance with Russian presidential edicts, can export virtually all oil they produce. After free access is introduced, however, joint ventures will be able to export only 10 percent of crude oil, which amounts to no more than 1.4 million tonnes. Therefore, as Mr. Shafranik noted, foreign partners will start to close down production and reduce investments in the Russian economy. In addition, he spoke in favor of the total abolition of export duties, since at present the exporters' profit is only $4-6 per tonne of crude oil exported.

According to the minister, documents "on the export duties on oil products" are being presently considered by the government. Speaking about setting up vertically integrated oil companies, Y. Shafranik said that "this process will continue." He felt sure that they will start "to form mergers" in the future because of the harsh competition on domestic and foreign markets.

Deputy Minister Airs Proposal for Excess Wage Fine

MK2609071795 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 3

[Report by Viktor Melnikov: "Three Hours of Tax Policy"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The traditional business lunch, held by the American Chamber of Commerce, Russia, established a kind of endurance record yesterday.

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Nonetheless the three-hour meeting with Deputy Finance Minister Sergey Shatalov was marked by unassumed interest by representatives of Moscow's U.S. business community in the subject in question. The subject was one of the most painful problems in relations between Western businesses and Russian reality: taxes.

Sergey Shatalov focused mainly on the excess wage tax issue. As is known, under a law adopted by the State Duma in April, as of January 1996 this tax is to be phased out and is not included in the draft budget revenues for next year. Even so there is a belief now both in the government and in parliament that it is necessary to at least partially cushion the effects of lifting this tax, finding some half-way solution.

Instead, Shatalov said that the Finance Ministry suggested another option to the Duma: "nontax regulation of wage growth above the inflation rate." The Finance Ministry has developed a wage regulation mechanism based on the principle of untaxed labor remuneration in the amount of up to 20 times the minimum wage on average per worker. This sum may be indexed by 2 percent every month without any financial sanctions on the part of the state. Enterprises can be fined only if the monthly indexed base is exceeded by more than 2 percent. In particular, a 2- to 10-percent increase is fined at 50 percent of the excess sum. All funds paid in excess of 10 percent are confiscated to the state budget.

Plans for legislative regulation on the issue of the value added tax [VAT] on intercompany credits, as presented by the deputy minister, sound quite optimistic. The Finance Ministry proposes exempting from the VAT all credits obtained from Russian or foreign banks as well as credits extended by parent companies to their subsidiaries (on condition that their share of nominal capital is not less than 80 percent). The Finance Ministry also suggests exempting from the VAT contributions to nominal capital.

Major Enterprises To Belong to Russian Banks Listed

LD2509184795 Moscow NTV in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Sep 95

[Video report by correspondent Arkadiy Medvedev, including recorded comments by Anatoliy Chubays, first Russian deputy prime minister, given at a news conference held in the White House in Moscow on 25 September; from the "Segodnya" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Literally two hours ago at a news conference in the White House, Anatoliy Chubays, first deputy prime minister, officially announced that President Boris Yeltsin today approved the list of enterprises whose block of state shares will be handed over to commercial banks as security for credit provided by these banks to the Russian Government. Chubays emphasized that these and other measures recently undertaken by the government will allow federal budget commitments to be met completely and the planned income from privatization, amounting to 8.7 billion rubles, to be paid into the exchequer by the end of this year.

[Chubays] The president has given the go-ahead for the privatization of major, unique Russian enterprises to be implemented according to the banking plan or according to the banking consortium plan.

Major Russian oil companies are among those enterprises named by Chubays today — Lukoil, Yukos, Surgutneftegaz, Sidanka — the Novolipetsk and Chelyabinsk metallurgical combines, Norilsk Nickel, Novorossiysk and Murmansk steamship companies, and Tuapse maritime port.

Anatoliy Chubays said that the list of joint-stock companies that have a strategic significance in guaranteeing national security were also confirmed. Shares in these enterprises will not be sold for the time being.

As for the remaining blocks of shares, the State Committee for the Management of State Property has already issued an instruction putting them up for sale.

Executive Committee Meets on Privatization Revenue

MK2609092395 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 2

[Report by Aleksandr Bekker: "Alfred Kokh Has Staked His Life on Privatization Revenues. Taxes Are Growing, But the Budget Still Lacks Money"]

[FBIS Translated Text] A paradoxical situation arose yesterday at a meeting of the government's executive committee for the improvement of the system of payments. The tax collection figure, even adjusted for inflation, rose by 2 trillion rubles, compared with last year. The federal budget, however, is in constant need of money, since arrears have reached 28.4 trillion rubles [R] and continue to grow. There have already been reports in the press that the right of enterprises to reserve 30 percent [of funds] on their accounts (primarily for paying wages) will be gradually abolished by next January. It was noted that this system accounted for 85 percent of arrears. At the same time, it was said at the meeting that commercial banks had started to freeze enterprises' receipts on their accounts and had not transferred taxes owed to the budget. A proposal was also made "to discontinue the untoward practice" of making

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payments to enterprises' loan accounts rather than their clearing accounts, which are exempt from taxation.

Deputy Finance Minister Sergey Shatalov found it illogical that, with the current problems facing the revenue part of the budget, the government had instructed the Finance Ministry and the State Tax Service to allocate any arrears uncovered at enterprises to the Moscow budget for the construction of the metro and the memorial on Poklonnaya Hill. The cost of such a decision will amount to R820 billion by the end of this year, followed by R200 billion more every month.

Naturally, participants in the meeting could not overlook the "ruinous" situation with privatization revenues, which presently amount to R200 billion, that is, less than 5 percent of the planned figure. Alfred Kokh, acting chairman of the State Property Committee, said that, in principle, the rate of sales was high, but the price trends ruined everything. At present, there is some revival of the shares market, and Mr. Kokh feels completely confident that, over the time left, privatization will bring R8.6 trillion to the budget: First, in accordance with the time schedule, 6,000 enterprises are being offered for sale now, which will bring the budget R1 trillion. Some R3 trillion will (?) be gained (?) [question marks as published] by selling 136 enterprises that are the "cream" of Russian industry. According to Mr. Kokh's careful estimates, competitions, in which candidates will offer the government credits backed by enterprises' shares, will provide no less than R3 trillion.

In response to doubts expressed by Labor Minister Gennadiy Melikyan, as to whether the program could be fulfilled, Anatoliy Chubays implied that its implementation was being supervised personally by the president and the premier. "Until now, there have been only pre-sale arrangements. All the schemes have now been elaborated legally and politically," he said. Having expressed moral support in Mr. Kokh, the first deputy premier, however, charged him with personal responsibility for the budget's future receipt of R8.7 trillion in privatization revenues.

Lukoil Upbeat on Convertible Bond Placement Tender

MK2609071695 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 4

[Unattributed, untitled report: "Lukoil Sums Up the Results of Bond Flotation Tender"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Russian oil company Lukoil has announced the results of a competitive tender for the company's convertible bonds. Of the 350,000 bonds offered, 320,000 have been placed at an average price of 4.63 million rubles per bond. The successful bidder is a group of banks — CS First Boston in partnership with Paribas Capital Markets (France) and the Imperial Bank (Russia) as well as the Mezhdunarodnyy Promyshlennyy Bank (Russia). Lukoil Vice President Leonid Fedun said on Tuesday that "the first issue of corporate securities on such a scale in Russia has been successful." He put special emphasis on the fact that the tender organizers "have managed not only to maintain the price of company shares, as often happens, but in fact to raise it." Before placement began, the average price of Lukoil shares was $4.6 but now it stands at $6.1, L. Fedun stressed.

The Lukoil vice president "was surprised at the low activity on the part of Russian underwriters who were expected to absorb between 20 and 30 percent of the issue." Of the 24 Russian firms that applied for the tender, only four actually took part. It is not ruled out that Russian investors will get another opportunity to buy bonds of the largest domestic oil company. At present Lukoil is considering the possibility of offering the remaining part of the bonds for a repeat tender which, according to Fedun, "will be held when favorable circumstances arise." Lukoil is also preparing to issue a Russian tranche of lower-denomination bonds which will be converted into shares in 1998. The bonds were issued in accordance with the government decree of 22 March 1995 "On Measures for State Support to the Lukoil Open-Type Joint-Stock Company." The decree authorized Lukoil to issue bonds to match 11 percent of the stake held by the state until 5 April 1996. After that date the bonds will be freely converted into shares.

Government Trying To Regain Liquor Market Control

MK2609092595 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 1

[Report by Aleksandr Bekker: "The State Has Begun 'Holy War' To Win Back Liquor Market. Fourth Attempt To Abolish Privileges for National Sports Fund"]

[FBIS Translated Text] As Anatoliy Chubays has put it, he is tackling the liquor market problem no less than three times a week. He admitted to it yesterday at a session of the executive commission for improving the system of payments. The reason directly forcing the first deputy premier to busy himself with alcohol products stems from the collapse in budget revenues brought by the sale of "booze": The federal purse was underpaid trillions of rubles.

The situation looks particularly grave in the strategic context: Since the beginning of the reforms, the state has given up almost two-thirds of the liquor market. The

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vacuum abhorred by nature has been filled with liquor imports, smuggling, and boot-leg production in home workshops. The import of vodka, for instance, rose by a factor of four in the second quarter of this year against the same period in 1994, whereas smuggling, according to Anatoliy Kruglov, chairman of the State Customs Committee, "has assumed threatening proportions" almost comparable to Russia's legal production.

Domestic plants have been knowingly put in unequal conditions compared to producers from Ukraine and Belarus. Under the current procedure, they export vodka without paying excise duties, either in their own countries or in Russia. The situation is further aggravated by the Federal Assembly dragging its feet on a new version of the law "On Excise Duties" which would put an end to the discrimination. "The situation is deteriorating month by month," stated Deputy Economics Minister Sergey Ignatyev, who estimated that actual budget revenues from liquor sales have been reduced by a factor of five (according to share of GDP).

To stabilize the market situation, the executive commission has made a decision to reestablish strict state control over this market. Among the short-term measures, the introduction of fixed excise duties for exporters of alcohol to Russia has been mentioned. A decision has been made to establish quotas on liquor imports, with little-known Western producers going by the board. The government approached the State Duma, requesting tougher versions of some articles in the Russian Federation Code for Administrative Violations, as well in the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. A separate decision on establishing the institution of special importers is not ruled out.

In total these measures herald the start of a "holy war" by the state to win back the home liquor market. This was once again confirmed by Anatoliy Chubays's statement announcing the abolition of all privileges for liquor importers as of 1 October. It was mostly the National Sports Fund [NSF] that enjoyed these privileges, costing the federal purse approximately 4 trillion rubles. This is already the fourth attempt to withdraw the NSF's privileges. All the previous ones proved unsuccessful, putting Mr. Ignatyev in a pessimistic mood, as he publicly voiced his doubts regarding the possibility of shaking the foundations of an organization enjoying the president's protection. To this Mr.. Chubays answered: "There can be one of two alternatives: Either there will be no privileges or I will go."

Organophosphorus Chemicals Suspected in Banker's Murder

957A1089

[FBIS Media Note] Russian media reports indicate that organophosphorus chemicals may have been used to poison prominent banker Ivan Kivelidi, allegedly murdered on 4 August. Circumstances suggest that the murderer was able to gain access to the victim's office despite his large, well trained security staff (KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 11 Aug 95). The Gangsterism and Homicide Department of the Moscow Prosecutor's Office is conducting an intensive criminal investigation (KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 11 Aug 95), with results to be released in several weeks (IZVESTIYA 11 Aug 95).

IZVESTIYA (11 Aug 95) and KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA (11 Aug 95) offer different theories of how organophosphorus chemicals might have been used. According to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, organophosphorus vapors could have been used as a back-up to heavy-metal poisoning of the banker's food. In contrast, IZVESTIYA contended that the banker had been killed by organophosphorus powders alone. Both newspapers allude briefly to the fact that this class of chemicals includes military agents, as well as common pesticides.

Kivelidi, chairman of the Russian Business Roundtable, was the tenth member of this organization to be murdered during the past year (INFORMATSIONNOYE AGENTSTVO EKHO MOSKVY 8 Aug 95). Despite this pattern, Kivelidi's symptoms were initially attributed to chronic health problems. Authorities only began to suspect poisoning when Kivelidi's healthy 35-year-old secretary, Zara Ismailova, developed the same symptoms exactly 24 hours after her employer and quickly died. Subsequently two police officers were diagnosed with poisoning after examining Kivelidi's office.

Preliminary medical reports attributed the murders to heavy metals, probably cadmium (IZVESTIYA 5 Aug 95, ITAR-TASS 8 Aug 95, ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 17 Aug 95) — poisons that, according to Alexey Kovalenko, head of the Laboratory for Analytical Methods, can be administered only via food (KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 11 Aug 95). The Sklifosovskiy Institute Poison Center reported that both the banker and his assistant had been poisoned by identical heavy-metal salts, probably simultaneously (IZVESTIYA 5 Aug 95). The center reportedly thought that differences in medical treatment, age and health accounted for the secretary's more rapid demise (IZVESTIYA 5 Aug 95).

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IZVESTIYA reporter Kirill Svetitskiy, however, theorized that organophosphorus chemicals alone had been used. He reasoned that since heavy metals are readily detected by spectrography, the unusually protracted forensic investigation probably meant that no heavy metals had been found (IZVESTIYA 15 Aug 95). According to Svetitskiy, only organophosphorus compounds could explain the case. Unnamed medical "experts" reportedly told him that the victims' symptoms "unambiguously" describe "rapid brain edema caused by an acute hypertensive crisis" [a diagnosis echoed by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA (11 Aug 95)]. They reportedly said that only other substances capable of causing these symptoms were synthetic analogues of adrenaline or noradrenaline, which neither the victims nor the poisoned investigators had taken. Furthermore, Svetitskiy noted properties of organophosphorus chemicals that would make them attractive murder agents: they are relatively stable in powdered form, do not break down at room temperature, and lack a sharp smell. Moreover, he wrote, organophosphorus chemicals cannot be detected in the body two days after exposure; low cholinesterase levels are the only indication of poisoning.

The IZVESTIYA reporter speculated that the murderer knew that Kivelidi, who was on a medically restricted diet, always lunched at his desk, eating sandwiches prepared by his secretary. Svetitsky further theorized that the murderer sprinkled organophosphorus powder on surfaces that the banker was likely to touch in the hopes that he would ingest some of the poison. Svetitskiy speculated that Ismailova was poisoned because she tidied her boss' office, then went to eat. In his analysis, only slight chemical traces remained to poison police on 3 August, while investigators who tried to find organophosphorus chemicals on 11 August found nothing. The credibility of Svetitskiy's theory is undercut by previous articles in which he had reported that Kivelidi never ate in his office (IZVESTIYA 5 Aug, 9 Aug 95). The reporter's conclusions are based in part on a detailed account of Kivelidi and Ismailova's illnesses provided by Rosbiznesbank vice president Sergey Bachurin (IZVESTIYA 11 Aug 95).

Official Report Awaited

According to a confidential source within the prosecutor's office (IZVESTIYA 11 Aug 95), forensic and investigation results were to take at least several weeks. Among studies being performed were histological examination of Ismailova's internal organs, analysis of scrapings from objects in Kivelidi's office, and examination of food products taken from his office refrigerator.

Banks Form 'Russian Financial and Banking Union'

MK2609095995 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 22 Sep 95 p 5

[Finance Desk report: "Composition of Russian Financial and Banking Union Announced. RFBU: Yet Another 'Big Eight'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On Wednesday [20 September], the Administration of Government Information disseminated a report containing the list of founders of the Russian Financial and Banking Union [RFBU]. The founders are eight banks, which include both old and well-known banks and structures set up relatively recently.

Many people know that the edict establishing the RFBU was signed by Russian President Yeltsin on 9 September 1995. The new union's main objective is still "closer coordination of bodies of state power and the Central Bank with banks and other credit establishments with federally-owned blocks of shares in the implementation of federal programs." The union's composition spawned numerous guesses and much speculation before the list of RFBU founders was published Wednesday.

Among the union's founders are eight banks — Russian Sberbank, Vneshtorgbank, Vneshekonombank, the Russian Export-Import Bank, the Russian Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Bank for the Development of Entrepreneurship, and two former Soviet foreign-based banks — Banque de Nord (Eurobank, Paris) and Moscow Narodny Bank (London). Conspicuously, the union so far does not include commercial banks whose shares the state is on record as having the intention to buy. Those are the banks "Menatep" and "National Credit."

The Administration of Government Information report also says that the RFBU's sphere of activity will be limited to the same functions its members carry out as authorized agents of the Russian Federation Government. This status does not prevent RFBU members from other types of financial and banking activity that do not have to be authorized by the RFBU or bodies of state power.

The RFBU is not an exclusive club. In the future it could be joined by banks and other credit establishments that the Russian Federation Government is going to bring in to implement various state programs. An RFBU supervisory council made up of representatives of bodies of state power and the Russian Federation Central Bank, as well as the heads of banks and other credit establishments that are members of the union, will keep tabs on the activities of RFBU members. The Russian Federation Government will be through, in the

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near future, with formulating the main principles of the RFBU's activity and corresponding documents.

FNPR Chairman on Upcoming Fall Workers Offensive

MK2609074895 Moscow OBSHCHAYA GAZETA in Russian
No. 38, 21-27 Sep 95 (signed to press 20 Sep) p 8

[Interview with Mikhail Shmakov, chairman of the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia, by Lev Sigal; place and date not given: "No Trade Union Boss Lives on Fairytales" — first paragraph is OBSHCHAYA GAZETA introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia [FNPR] is preparing what has now become a regular fall onslaught by working people on the government, to demand decent wages. Advancing in the first echelon will be teachers whose one-day strike is scheduled for 26 September. Mikhail Shmakov, FNPR chairman, outlined the strategic concept for the whole operation to your OBSHCHAYA GAZETA correspondent.

[Shmakov] The situation is grim: Wage arrears continue to grow and have already exceeded 8 trillion rubles. Two months ago we were talking about seven trillion. In early May, as a result of trade union activity, the arrears were reduced to five trillion, but then they began to rise again. This means that the government, first, is not honoring its own pledges, and, second, it does not control the general economic situation in the country. Therefore I am sure that the working people, in the process of the collective actions we have planned, will put forward the demand: "The Government Must Resign!" The question about the date and form of joint actions is still under discussion.

[Sigal] This is not the first year that you are taking such action, in spring and fall, but there does not seem to be any effect from it.

[Shmakov] I disagree. There is an effect all right. The way the government reasons is this: As long as the people are patient and do not protest, the press of shock reform can be tightened still further. Our action last fall forced the entire debt to the budget-funded sectors to be extinguished. New debts have appeared since then, though. Our April action forced the payment of debts to defense enterprise workers for 1994. It is another matter that the 1994 situation is being reproduced in 1995. Therefore we maintain that with this reform option, no matter how clever and educated the government might be, it is impossible to effectively address outstanding social problems.

[Sigal] In preparing for elections, you have teamed up with the industrialists. Why? Even now your strikes are often called "managerial."

[Shmakov] Some elements want to suggest that people go on strike in order to help their bosses, but in fact people help themselves. There is nothing unnatural about our alliance with employers. At the current stage we have similar economic interests. Both the hired workers and the directors are interested in seeing the machine-tools rolling and the smoke-stacks smoking. When this problem has been resolved and we start talking about the size of wages, then our interests and the employers' interests will certainly diverge.

[Sigal] And still today the government does not control even state enterprises. Who then, if not the directors, is supposed to answer for the fact that their enterprises are becoming unprofitable?

[Shmakov] The nonpayments mechanisms are activated by the state itself, failing to pay for state orders. This primarily concerns the military industrial complex but not only it: Army overcoats and boots are not produced at military industrial complex enterprises. When no payments are made for state orders, a chain of nonpayments is set in motion: The garment factory does not pay the textile factory, and the textile factory does not pay the raw material and energy suppliers. In the defense industry, the chain of nonpayments goes all the way down to ore extraction.

[Sigal] Your opponents say that rogue directors often invest the money allocated to them in commercial structures while you take the government, not them, to task.

[Shmakov] If we talk about unscrupulous directors, what are the law enforcement agencies for then? People pay taxes to maintain the police, the courts, the prosecutor's office. Where are they, and why do they not seize these rogues by the wrist?

[Sigal] Why are the trade unions not seizing them?

[Shmakov] Wait a minute. We like to shift our own problems onto others. I, for one, have been asking Finance Ministry and other department officials: Give us the basic data showing where you have remitted funds for salaries, say, to the teachers, and how they have moved, and what actual payments have been made. We are able to check all this. We have been provided with only scanty information, but even that was enough to find out that the heads of seven regional administrations have misused these funds, but the matter was hushed up. We are doing the same in the military industrial complex. But generally speaking, this is not our function. Where is the Central Bank, the Control

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Directorate, and the Comptroller's Office? Let us then downsize the enormous army of bureaucrats and return oversight powers to the trade unions.

[Sigal] You are the FNPR chairman and at the same time leader of an electoral association established by it, but many trade unions are affiliated with other associations, for example, with the agrarians. What are you left with in the end?

[Shmakov] The agrarians only have five sectoral trade unions; Women of Russia have two, but we have 32. Moreover, all trade unions without exception, including those that have affiliated with other election associations, intend to support us in some form or other. That is to say, we expand the mix of those associations for which we invite our members to vote.

[Sigal] And what about the objective intersectoral contradictions?

[Shmakov] Apart from such contradictions, there are also five common issues around which we should rally and make demands on the government and parliament: the level of minimum wages, labor norms and regulations, social guarantees, protection of labor, and human rights. The government needs an opponent. Incidentally, why do you think fables have ceased to be read on the radio and TV? To all appearances, self-criticism is not in fashion today.

[Sigal] You like fables?

[Shmakov] I like reading them. For instance, "The Elephant and the Pug" is a very instructive fable. Now some "alternative trade union" activists seek to build a career merely by criticizing the FNPR. Or "The Quartet." It is time the government was told: "However much you change positions, my friends, you'll never make musicians."

[Sigal] In connection with the election campaign, have you thought of any gimmicks to boost your image?

[Shmakov] Friends from a distillery in Tver have offered to launch the production of a vodka called "Shmakov." But I said: "Let us then devote the beverage to the electoral association as a whole: for instance, design a label showing Shcherbakov, Volskiy, and myself as 'Hunters at Rest.'"

Report on Grain Harvest: Average Yield Down

LD2509215995 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2024 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 25 (INTERFAX) — Russian agrarians have threshed almost 60 million tonnes of grain to September 23, of which 57.5 million tonnes were produced by collective farms.

Cereals have been harvested on 39.4 million hectares, or 80% of all sown areas, sources in the Russian Agriculture and Food Ministry (Minselkhozprod) told INTERFAX Monday. The average yield was 14.6 centners from one hectare, 3.4 centners less than in 1994.

Agrarians are also completing harvest of long-fibered flax, which has already been gathered on 142,000 hectares, or 83% of the sown areas, and of potatoes (270,000 hectares and 79% respectively).

Sugar beet has been gathered on 300,000 hectares (29%) and the yield reaches 5.7 million tonnes, 1.2 million tonnes more than for the same period last year. Sunflowers have been collected on 723,000 hectares (21%). A total of 723,000 tonnes of sunflower seeds have been gathered, 227,000 more than last year.

The sources in Minselkhozprod confirmed the prognosis that Russia would gather a total of 65-67 million tonnes of grain in 1995 (against 81.3 million tonnes in 1994 and 116.7 million tonnes in 1990), including 30-32 million tonnes of wheat (32.1 and 49.6 million tonnes respectively).

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International Affairs

Marchuk Visits U.S. Seeking Aid for New Currency

LD2609104095 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0853 GMT 26 Sep 95

[By Mikhail Melnik]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] KIEV September 26 (Itar-Tass) — Ukrainian Prime Minister Yevheniy Marchuk left on a three-day official visit to the United States on Tuesday to ask for a stabilisation fund of three billion US dollars to help introduce the new national currency — hryvnya.

Besides, Marchuk, who is to meet US Vice-President Albert Gore, Defence Secretary William Perry, representatives of the International Monetary Fund and the World bank, will discuss the mechanism of closing the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and Ukrainian-NATO cooperation.

The Ukrainian government pins hopes on the international financial assistance to set up a stabilisation fund, without which the introduction of the grivna is impossible, Tass learned from government sources.

The fund should amount to at least 3 billion dollars.

Ukraine planned to introduce the new currency before October, however, President Leonid Kuchma recently admitted that the move was to be postponed until next year.

Officials Attend Strategic Defense Seminar in Canada

WS2509132595 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 1733 GMT 24 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev, Sept. 23 — Military experts from the Ukrainian and Canadian defense ministries and foreign ministries concluded a strategic defense seminar last week in the Canadian Center of National Security, the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry said Saturday [23 September].

Representatives to the talks touched upon strategic military problems and prospects for Ukraine's future national security.

Volodymyr Horbulin, Ukrainian National Security Council secretary headed the Ukrainian delegation.

According to the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Horbulin, together with Ukrainian Ambassador to Canada Viktor Batiuk, used the seminar to discuss in detail the question of multinational cooperation during meetings with James Bartleman, foreign and defense policy aide to the Canadian prime minister aide and Canadian National Defense Deputy Minister Luis Freshet.

Horbulin also met representatives of the Canadian Foreign Affairs Department Nuclear Energy. A Canadian nuclear expert delegation will visit Kiev next week to discuss the questions of nuclear security and nuclear power engineering.

Udovenko on Active CIS Cooperation With 'Limits'

LD2509205295 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1957 GMT 25 Sep 95

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: compiled by Nikolay Zherebtsov, Andrey Petrovskiy, and edited by Vladimir Shishlin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev is closely studying President Yeltsin's decree on Russia's strategy in relations with other CIS countries, Ukrainian Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko said in Kiev in an interview on Saturday [23 September].

Udovenko said that President Yeltsin's decree was a "new document for Russia," and added that Kiev had its own concept of participation in the CIS. "Our policy on the issue has been formulated already", Udovenko said.

The Ukrainian Foreign Minister recalled that integration in European structures was a priority of Ukrainian foreign policy. "At the same time Kiev actively cooperates with the CIS, although there are certain limits to integration processes," Udovenko said and added that sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of Ukrainian borders were the limits he had in mind.

Udovenko said that the CIS would work properly only if it was a genuine commonwealth of independent states. "If somebody begins to tell others what to do and how, that would be not a commonwealth but something else", Udovenko said and added a return to the past was ruled out.

Article Criticizes Yeltsin Decree on CIS Integration

WS2509132095 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 0140 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The blame cast by Russian leaders on official Kiev for hurting Ukrainian-Russian relations can be explained by their strategic reluctance to let Ukraine out of the military-political bloc that's being created on the territory of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The impediments to the Black Sea Fleet division process started with pronouncements on the fleet's indivisibility made during annual Russian Navy birthday celebrations by the Russian representative in Sevastopol.

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The Ukrainian Foreign Ministry responded with a note of protest to the Russian government and the Ukrainian and Russian presidents paid compliments to each other: Yeltsin accused Kiev of "deviation from the Sochi agreements" while Kuchma reaffirmed his readiness to follow them.

The Sochi agreement, which was concluded at a time when Ukraine had a political upper hand, reaffirmed that Sevastopol, where the Russian fleet is based, is a part of Ukraine. Kiev hoped that according to the treaty on conventional arms limitation in Europe, Russian coastal defense and marines forces would be booted from Ukraine and Russia would not be able to use Crimea as strategic territory. The treaty, instead of a common Ukrainian-Russian defense infrastructure, would allow Ukraine to place its own frontier troops in Crimea to defend its borders.

At a Sept. 12 meeting in Minsk of the CIS joint committee dedicated to solving the questions of disarmament of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia, participants declared their inability to live up to their commitments to limit conventional arms under the treaty because of economic difficulties. Ukraine, for its part, said it couldn't fulfill the treaty because the arms to be limited are common property with Russia.

Last week, the west agreed to revise the treaty and reduce the arms reduction quotas.

In this situation, Moscow will try to save its current arsenal by citing the necessity of suppressing ethnic conflicts on its territory.

The Kremlin will try to use its common property with Ukraine as a means to draw Ukraine into its military-political bloc.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin issued last week a decree on his country's strategic course regarding CIS countries. The decree testifies to active Russian attempts to create this bloc.

While official Kiev showed no reaction to the decree (according to Ukrainian Foreign Ministry representatives, the document is being studied at the moment) we will try to examine its basic statements.

The main purpose of decree is determined at the beginning of the document: "creation of a politically and economically integrated union of states which will be able to contend for a worthy place in the world community." The main principle of such integration is, according to its developers, to be the "principle of not doing damage to Russian interests."

According to the decree, Moscow will be the "leading force" in this integrative process.

The first step in this direction is the settlement "in the entire CIS perimeter" of common frontier troops. Moscow will then increase the number of military bases on the territory of CIS countries. Moscow is supposed to "conduct the work of saving military objectives on the basis of mutual agreements."

Moscow, in the decree, also reiterated its position regarding NATO's spread to the east. Russia "intends to strive to make CIS countries meet their commitments to abstain from participation in unions and blocs that are directed at any of these states," reads the decree.

Russia's leadership also declared for a "system of collective security" intended "to develop cooperation in the fields of security services, in the first place for preventing the use CIS countries territories by special services of other countries for purposes hostile to Russia."

There is no doubt that the main purpose of such "cooperation" for Moscow is to provide for the collection of intelligence data and to prevent the development of independent foreign policies in CIS countries. That is confirmed by another statement of Yeltsin decree. where he propose to archive "elaboration of common positions regarding international problems and coordination of activities on the international arena."

According to the decree, Russia strives for a leading role in solving ethnic conflicts "primarily by peaceful political-diplomatic means."

As a means of asserting its peacemaker role, Moscow envisages its control of the protection of "the rights of Russians" in CIS countries — attempting to render legitimate its practice of using economic and political pressure on other countries to protect its interests.

Russia's Policy Toward West, CIS Criticized

WS2509132495 Kiev VSEUKRAINSKIYE VEDOMOSTI in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 3

[Commentary by Elena Nesterenko: "Straight Along the 'Course?' The 'Cold War' Between the Kremlin and NATO Prompts Ukraine To Choose Between Russia and the West"]

[FBIS Translated Text] **NATO's shelling of the Bosnian Serb positions has triggered retaliatory explosions in Russia — both literally and figuratively. A masked individual has even used a grenade launcher as an argument, while politicians have been firing explosive statements with all their might and main.**

The anti-Western passions that recently rocked the Russian Federation have been the most heated ones

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since the "cold war." The pages of Russian newspapers have flashed headlines containing the words "Third World War," and the proposals by a number of deputies to send if not Russian troops than at least volunteers to help the Serbs, proposals which were fortunately not supported by the majority of deputies. All this almost disrupted the flimsy border between war and peace on our planet. It would be a mistake, however, to say that the danger is past. It is just the opposite: The situation is becoming more heated, and the Russian president himself harshly criticized NATO's participation in the Balkan conflict at a news conference held in Moscow before his vacation.

The Complex of a "Great State"

Despite the evidently harsh nature of Russian politicians' statements, however, the West has not heeded them much. Anti-American statements have apparently been received as a means of achieving success in the upcoming elections in the Russian Federation. The purely formal visit by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, whose aim was to clarify the U.S. stance on the "Serb" issue, did not produce concrete results.

The roots of the attacks against the West, however, lie not only in preelectoral battles, but much deeper. The complex of a "great state" developed in Russia due to historical reasons, and has thus firmly settled in the mentality of its citizens. So, the Russian Federation leadership, which has become accustomed to the fact that Great Russia stretches from the Carpathians to the Pacific, cannot put up with the "pressure" on it.

In addition to the United States, Russia is exacerbating its relations with other states, for example with Israel. The West has long been "trumpeting" alarm over the Russian-Iranian contract on deliveries of technology and materials for the construction of the Bushere nuclear power plant in Iran, believing that the Russian deliveries will help that country build its own nuclear weapons. Of course, Israel is most actively opposing this deal due to its closeness to Iran. During a visit to Moscow, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin attempted to find a compromise on this issue and make serious concessions in bilateral economic cooperation, but to no avail. The Russian Federation leadership took a harsh stance, although it must have understood that this would bring about a negative response in the world.

Russia's current harsh anti-Western policy is pursuing several goals. First, in connection with the increasingly frequent contacts between the West and former USSR republics, there is the need to loudly state who is actually the "master of the house." Second, there is the need to make the West heed Russia's opinions on issues concerning big politics. And third, there is a possibility to quietly implement a concept resembling the Warsaw Pact on the post-Soviet territory. The Russian Federation president made steps to step up the implementation of this idea as early as last week.

Russia — a "Driving Force" of the New System?

Boris Yeltsin approved the document "Russia's Strategic Course in Relations With CIS States." This document reflects all imperial ambitions of the neighboring country's leadership. In particular, the main goal of Russia's policy toward the CIS is the "establishment of an economically and politically integrated association of states able to aspire for a respectable place in the world community." As a matter of fact, the Soviet Union was such an "association!" To firmly consolidate Russia's leading role, however, the document stipulates that, "while developing relations with our partners from the CIS, it is important to be firmly guided by the principle of not damaging Russia's interests." On the one hand, this concern over the interests of one's own country is justified. On the other hand, the interests of "partners" are completely ignored. Moreover, the Russian president states the following: It is recommended to contribute to the establishment of CIS countries only if they demonstrate a friendly policy toward Russia. Further, he directly states that the goal of the CIS strategic course is to "strengthen Russia as a driving force behind the establishment of a new system of interstate political and economic relations on the post-Soviet territory."

In terms of economics, the document envisions a gradual transition from national currencies to one currency — the Russian ruble — though this is put in quite a veiled way: "the use of the Russian ruble as a reserve currency in the foreseeable future" on the CIS territory.

The authors of the "Strategic Course" also have great aspirations for the area of defense. They suggest preserving the military infrastructure facilities of the former Soviet Union, or, to put it another way, maintaining the presence of the Russian Army in CIS countries. Moreover, Russia intends to "demand that CIS states fulfill their obligation to refrain from participating in alliances and blocs aimed against any of these states." This is nothing but a direct encroachment upon every country's sovereign right to independently resolve issues concerning their security. Even borders, in the opinion of Moscow, should be common in the entire CIS, because this, according to the document, "conforms to the national interests of Russia and the common interests of CIS states." (By the way, CIS states once rejected this plan). Additionally, it is necessary "to develop cooperation among security services with the primary aim of

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preventing third countries' special services from using the CIS territory for purposes hostile to Russia."

The "Strategic Course" also raises the issue of the legal status of Russians living in CIS countries, which is so painful for Russian Federation citizens. One can recall that the Russian foreign minister even proposed to deploy troops in countries violating the rights of his compatriots. Now the document directly makes financial, economic, military-political, and other cooperation with CIS counties dependent on the situation of Russians in these states. To put it another way, if it seems to Russia that these rights are violated in some country, the methods of influencing the "maverick" will be virtually unlimited.

The document proposes "to persistently and consistently lead our CIS partners toward developing common positions on international problems and coordinating actions in the world arena, to further consolidate the CIS as an influential regional organization by mutual efforts, and to establish large-scale and mutually beneficial cooperation between the CIS and prestigious international organizations." Moreover, the primary efforts are to be concentrated on coordinating CIS countries' positions in the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and their approaches toward relations with NATO, EU, and the Council of Europe. As a matter of fact, the talk is about reviving the Soviet Union in the international arena

Will We Manage To Pass Between Scylla and Charybdis?

Certainly, the polarization of relations between the Russian Federation and the West cannot but tell on Ukraine, which indeed has ended up between two fires. On the one hand, our country is a member of the CIS, though an associate one. On the other hand, it is more and more actively developing relations with NATO, the latest proof of which is the individual program for cooperation between Ukraine and NATO within the "Partnership for Peace" program signed recently in Brussels. Where can we search for a way out of this situation?

Its associate membership in the CIS gives Ukraine the right to monitor the processes taking place there, and either participate in them or not, of its own will. The new "Strategic Course," however, requires that our country take a more clear stance on whether we are a CIS member or not. This is where many questions will arise. If Ukraine becomes a full member of the CIS, it will actually lose its independence, and will no longer function as a sovereign state in the international arena.

On the other hand, if we leave the CIS, it is not ruled out that, first, Russia will do everything possible to leave us without energy sources, and second, Ukraine will no longer have the possibility to influence the processes inside the CIS, and will soon run therisk of becoming a "buffer zone" between a strong pro-Russian military bloc and NATO. In this case, the only way to ensure our security and maintain independence will be to denounce our nonaligned status and join NATO.

To finally decide to do so, however, Ukraine must first find alternative energy sources, and second, receive financial assistance from the West on a scale much larger than the current one. Until these two conditions are met, our country will have to remain between Scylla — the West — and Charybdis — Russia.

Crimean Officers Protest Russian Community Disbanding

LD2509165595 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1629 GMT 25 Sep 95

[By Lev Ryabchikov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] SEVASTOPOL, September 25 (Itar-Tass) — The coordinative council of the Black Sea Fleet Officer Assembly and the Civil Congress of Ukraine have lodged a protest at Sevastopol Prosecutor Ivan Vernodubov's accusation against the Russian community of the Crimean Peninsula.

Vernodubov demanded that this organisation be compulsorily disbanded, as its activities, in his opinion, were aimed against the Ukrainian statehood.

Officers of the Black Sea Fleet, many of whom are not members of the community, consider the decision "groundless", because the Russian community is a "serious organisation legally defending the interests of Sevastopol residents who consider Russia their historical motherland and who are committed to her moral, spiritual and cultural values."

The Russian Foreign Ministry will not keep silent over the situation of the Russian community in Sevastopol, its leader Raisa Telyatnikova told a news conference.

In another development, the Russian Embassy in Kiev was ordered to collect full and objective information about the situation of the Sevastopol Russian community, first deputy director of the Information and Press Department of the Russian Foreign Ministry Mikhail Demurin told Tass.

"It is premature to speak about our attitude towards the decision by the local authorities," Demurin said.

The Russian Foreign Ministry is "attentively and closely" watching the life of (our) compatriots abroad,

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especially that of the Russian-speaking in the former Soviet republics, he said.

"The Russian Foreign Ministry was informed about the decision adopted by the Sevastopol Prosecutor's Office, which affects the interests of one of the biggest public organisations in a city with a predominantly Russian-speaking population," according to the spokesman.

The Russian side has never considered it possible "to interfere in another state's affairs or direct it what it should do. However, the Russian Foreign Ministry cannot and must not be idle and heedless of what is happening to the Russian-speaking population and public organisations created by our compatriots," Demurin said.

Crimean Communists Cautious on Slavic Union Concept

WS2509113395 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 0140 GMT 25 Sep 95

[By Oleksandr Pilat, "Special to IntelNews"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Simferopol, Sep 24 — Another attempt to unite Crimea's leftist parties with movements calling for closer ties with Russia collapsed in bitter debate Sunday [24 September] as local Communists questioned the wisdom of a "Slavic Union" consisting of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia.

Speaking at a gathering of Communists and separatists outside Crimea's Parliament building, Leonid Grach, leader of the peninsula's Communists said that, while he agreed in principle with the Slavic Union concept, "we are an integral part of the Communist Party of Ukraine and support Ukraine in everything."

"Crimean communists," according to Grach, "are not separatists or chauvinists, and in their activity they are governed and will be governed only by Ukrainian interests."

Referring to closer ties between Crimea, with its overwhelmingly ethnic Russian population, and Russia and its Communist Party, Grach said "this is a matter for the future, but today we are for Crimea within Ukraine."

Grach also voiced skepticism regarding Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka's calls for Slavic unity, saying that "Lukashenka's ideas regarding the amalgamation of three Slavonic peoples have no ground under them, at least today, and what is going to happen in 10 or 50 years — we will see."

Nikolay Tiuriayev, chairman of the Crimean Electorate Movement for the Republic of Crimea, said that the movement members are convinced of one thing: Crimea will be Russian.

"We absolutely support the leader of Russian patriots from Sevastopol, Crimean Parliament Deputy Aleksander Kruglov, who says that Crimea will achieve independence, but with bloodshed," Tiuriayev said. He further said; "We are convinced that the Russian Black Sea Fleet is protecting Russian Crimea."

Other attendees at the Sunday rally included supporters of the disintegrated Republican Party of Crimea/Republican Movement of Crimea.

National Affairs

Interview With Crimean Speaker Suprunyuk

WS2509132195 Kiev DEMOKRATYCHNA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 21 Sep 95 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Crimean Supreme Council Chairman Yevhen Suprunyuk by unidentified DEMOKRATYCHNA UKRAYINA correspondent; place and date not given: "All of Our Problems May Be Resolved Within Ukraine's Legal Area"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] [DEMOKRATYCHNA UKRAYINA] The relations between Kiev and Simferopol, following the election victory of the "Russia" bloc, were marked with tension and confrontation. The peninsula might have turned into a hotbed of dangerous confrontation between Ukraine and Russia. A resolution on the resubordination of the government and internal affairs bodies to Kiev met with an ambiguous reception. How are these relations developing now?

[Suprunyuk] Yes, the course pursued by our Supreme Council over the last year was far from good. As a result, we have lost everything that we received from the former Supreme Council headed by Mykola Bahrov. It is a pity that this futile confrontation has taken such an amount of time. Meanwhile, all of our problems may be resolved within Ukraine's legal area, in close cooperation with Russia and other CIS countries.

Now we have normal, working relations with Ukraine's power structures. Crimea was visited by Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk. A lot of work has been done by a group led by Vasyl Durdynets, head of the Coordinating Committee for Combating Crime and Corruption under the Ukrainian president.

During our last trip to Kiev, we participated in a sitting of the Cabinet of Ministers and its Presidium. A number of economic questions were discussed there, particularly about the course of harvesting and the next sowing campaign. Participants in the sitting were looking for ways out of the difficult economic situation in order

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to preserve crops, buy seed, and protect the rights of producers.

However, the main question considered there pertained to Crimea. An extensive program has been worked out in the following directions: the political and economic situation and its stabilization, questions related to the deported nations, and the law enforcement bodies. In total, not taking into account the economic questions, an additional more than 3 trillion karbovantsi have been earmarked for this program. Regarding the economic questions, they still need to be elaborated. This sitting was addressed by Crimean Prime Minister Anatoliy Franchuk. The Cabinet of Ministers adopted a resolution which will enable us to take concrete steps toward leading Crimea out of the current crisis.

Another problem discussed in Kiev: The switch of the Russian Public Television relays from Moscow from the first channel to the second has deprived residents of Crimea's several rayons of the possibility to view these popular programs, and downgraded the quality of the television signal in some other rayons. Although, it must be taken into account that Russians constitute a considerable portion of the population there. In particular, Crimean Tatars, too, can primarily speak Russian, not Ukrainian, for the time being. We understand all the economic difficulties which motivated these measures regarding the "Ostankino" channel. All these difficulties, however, are resolvable.

During our meeting with Prime Minister Marchuk, we considered the question of rekeying these television channels to their former position. He fully supports us in this issue. Moreover, we brought with us a presidential draft edict on a policy of open economy. Prime Minister Marchuk was entrusted with thetask of elaborating this document, and I think that it will be signed in the near future.

We also proposed to the president of Ukraine to coordinate nominations of the heads of power structures, particularly with regard to the Justice Ministry and bodies of the Interior Ministry.

[DEMOKRATYCHNA UKRAYINA] Before going on their vacations, the Crimean Supreme Council deputies passed several difficult resolutions. What is their substance? What must we expect from the next session?

[Suprunyuk] Yes, we at last succeeded in approving the 1995 budget. True, it contains a large deficit. It will be difficult to live. In addition, we canceled the Supreme Council resolution on the dismissal of Prime Minister Anatoliy Franchuk and Deputy Prime Minister Andriy Senchenko. I think that this will contribute to improving the relations both with Kiev and between the legislative and executive power branches in Crimea.

Regarding the prospects for the next Supreme Council session, the main issue will be to adopt Crimea's Constitution and enact, at last, a bill on the delimitation of powers between Ukraine and Crimea. We also need a package of economic measures which could tale into account the specificity of the Tatar region. Nobody but we ourselves can pass these bills. Regarding possible collisions between parliamentary factions, disputes which hamper our legislative activity, I think that the deputies are already tired of battles fought over many months and are disposed to work constructively.

Crimea's Meshkov Seeks To Return to Power

WS2609093595 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 0059 GMT 26 Sep 95

[By Oleksandr Pilat, "Special to IntelNews"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Simferopol, Sept. 25 — Yuriy Meshkov, who won election by a wide margin as Crimean President only to lose office through conflict with his Parliament and abolition of his office by Kiev, says he will shortly return to Crimea and attempt to get his job back.

According to reports furnished to IntelNews, Meshkov, currently recuperating in a Russian hospital from an attack of diphtheria he suffered after barricading himself in his Simferopol office for an extended period, will return by Saturday [30 September].

"Crimean President Yuriy Meshkov doesn't intend to decline the oath he made a year and a half ago in his inauguration and his promises given to the Crimean people," Valeriy Averkin, head of the Crimean Compatriots Association and publisher of the Meshchanskaya Gazeta newspaper said Monday, pointedly referring to Meshkov without the insertion of an "ex" or "former" ahead of his title.

According to Averkin, Meshkov informed him of his intentions during a recent telephone conversation.

"We are not defeated," he quoted Meshkov as saying. "We will continue the struggle for statehood of the Crimean Republic. That is the peoples will and it can't be ignored neither by Ukrainian Parliament nor by Crimean Parliament."

Meshkov told Averkin he will start the work by the end of September.

Mykola Turiayev, who heads the All-Crimean Electorate Movement for the Crimean Republic — a group

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which supported Meshkov "until the end" — told Intel-News that Meshkov called him from Moscow and said that would be discharged from the hospital on Tuesday or Wednesday and will be back in Crimea on Saturday.

Turiayev also said that Meshkov asked him to organize a mass rally on Saturday or Sunday in Simferopol's Lenin Square.

Meanwhile, Turiayev regarded with skepticism a possible Meshkov return to power.

"Meshkov doesn't understand that his train has already gone," he said. "Today none of the Crimean people want to support him."

"I hardly say it, but even the Crimean-Russian idea itself has vanished into thin air," he added.

Turiayev also noted that a draft constitution adopted by the Crimean Parliament on first reading "doesn't say anything about the presidential institution in Crimea."

Mayor Says Sevastopol Must Become 'Open City'

LD2509184095 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1949 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] SEVASTOPOL, Sept 25 (Interfax - Ukraine) — Sevastopol must be made an open city in the near future, but this step must be "technically prepared," said Mayor of Sevastopol Viktor Semyonov.

He announced on local TV Sunday that "the city's open status may cause prices on food stuffs to rise, which will hit pensioners the hardest, who account for more than one quarter of the city population."

"Prices in Sevastopol, including prices on food, already depend on the salaries paid to the Black Sea Fleet servicemen," he said. "The salaries received by the Black Sea Fleet personnel are much higher than the earnings of other city residents, including the servicemen of the Ukrainian Navy," he said.

At the same time he noted that the Black Sea Fleet owes the city 154 billion karbovantsy for communal services and 600 billion for electric energy.

Presently, one has to obtain an administrative permit from the city police to enter the city. The permit is tantamount to registration.

Special Committee To Investigate Zviahilskiy Case

WS2509132795 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 0138 GMT 23 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev, Sept. 22 — Parliament on Friday [22 September] ordered its Ethics Committee to consider former acting Prime Minister Yukhim Zviahilskiy's letter and to create a special committee investigating Zviahilskiy's case.

Zviahilskiy, who was implicated in embezzling US$ 25 million in jet fuel sale proceeds, sent a letter to Parliament earlier this month in which he expressed his willingness to return under certain conditions from his refuge in Israel in order to defend himself.

Refusing to trust the Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, Zviahilskiy in the letter called for the establishment of an ad-hoc parliamentary committee as the only means of objectively judging his case.

Prospects for Military Space Program Viewed

MK2609075195 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 4

[Report by Viktor Zamyatin: "Kiev Promises Not To Pry Too Much Into Other Countries' Secrets"]

[FBIS Translated Text] By the end of the century Ukraine will launch its own military satellite and therefore will be able to conduct electronic and photo reconnaissance. But according to Valeriy Litvinov, chief of the republic Defense Ministry Military Space Weapons Directorate, Kiev does not intend to go unduly for other countries' secrets: Ukraine's program is 90 percent civilian.

The man in the street does not normall? associate Ukraine with space, although the entire history of Soviet space programs is connected with two highly classified enterprises in Dnepropetrovsk: the Yuzhnoye Design Bureau and the Yuzhnyy Machinebuilding Plant. With the disintegration of the USSR, Russia inherited the space glory. Ukraine did not officially join the ranks of space powers until four years later, when it launched its Sich-1 satellite from the Plesetsk cosmodrome. True, it was only partially "Ukrainian," while a fully "Ukrainian made" satellite — Sich-2 — is planned to be launched in approximately a year. It is not ruled out that it will be the first purely military satellite.

Sich-2 will be "led" and directed from a 100-percent Ukrainian flight control center near the town of Yevpatoriya, created on the basis of "Main Space Test and Application Center 1272," which Ukraine inherited from the USSR. In addition to the Yevpatoriya flight control center, which, incidentally, has been equipped by Ukraine enterprises, Kiev also has three monitoring and measuring complexes with the retained Soviet numeration: No. 98 in Yevpatoriya, No. 79 in Simferopol, and No. 43 in Dunayevtsy. They have been fitted out and brought back into operation by Ukrainian military space units which split off from Union forces in 1992,

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which, according to General Litvinov, did not occur "painlessly" for Russia.

But Russia got over this unpleasant development, just as it did the loss of Center 1272, in spite of the fact that it provided 30 percent of all work related to the flight control of communication, navigation, and reconnaissance satellites. In the end the big and little "space brothers" made it up and today Ukraine pays for launching its satellites just as much as the Russian Military Space Forces charge for "theirs:" between 12 and 15 billion rubles.

But the Ukrainian Military Space Forces can only see full well-being in their dreams. The fact is that apart from the decently equipped ground-based m?nitoring posts, Ukraine also inherited two sea based ones: the unique ships "Cosmonaut Yuriy Gagarin" and "Academician Sergey Korolev." Ukraine could well use these ships but only some five years from now. Until then they have to be kept afloat. They could also do with some general maintenance and repairs: The service life of both vessels has run out. But Kiev has no funds for this; no less than $8 million is needed. Russia has no need for these ships: It has four similar vessels, two of which also need repairs and will, in all likelihood, be sold for scrap. The same fate will apparently befall the Gagarin and the Korolev: Possible receipts from their sale for scrap have already been estimated. Apparently both ships, with a displacement of 45,000 and 25,000 tonnes, respectively, can be sold for $1.5-3 million. But Kiev still hopes that they can be sold as space tracking installations. And, judging by the latest report from the Defense Ministry, one buyer has already come forward.

Surface-To-Air-Missile 'Osa' Successfully Tested

LD2509204695 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Kiev — "By the year 2005-2010 Ukraine will become self-sufficient in the production of its own weapons," Major General Valeriy Novosolov, the head of the land-based Air Defense Directorate said at a briefing today.

Three Ukrainian scientific and research institutes are currently engaged in developing new types of weapons, some of which are already about to be produced, he said. According to Valeriy Novosolov, "the types of weapons that are being developed will be unique in the world." One of the types — the surface-to-air missile system "Osa" [Wasp] — has already undergone successful trials during exercises of Ukraine's land-based air defense forces in Berdyansk.

"Ukraine's land-based air defense forces have reserves of missiles and ammunition for 10-15 days of continuous combat. Ninety-five percent of the ammunition is suitable for use, but recently we have encountered the problem of scrapping unserviceable weapons originating from the times of the USSR," Valeriy Novosolov said.

Report on Age, Nationality Statistics of Armed Forces

AU2509163095 Kiev URYADOVYY KURYER in Ukrainian 21 Sep 95 p 14

[Report by inidentified correspondent: "Policy Regarding Personnel and Military Training"]

[FBIS Translated Text] As was pointed out at a Defense Ministry briefing, the following principles underlie the bringing up to strength of Ukraine's Armed Forces with officers, junior officers, and warrant officers: Ukrainian citizenship, loyalty to the idea of state independence, a combined command, replaceability and continuity in the work of the personnel, extraterritoriality in manning the army, and integrity of the officers corps. Units are being remanned by graduates of military academies and, partly on a voluntary basis, by reserve officers with the required skills and those transferred from armies of other CIS countries.

Work with officers, junior officers, and warrant officers is intended to raise the level of their professional skills and to develop in them high moral and human qualities and dedication to the cause of defense of their fatherland. The key issues include the need to restore the prestige of the military service, spiritual values, and patriotism, to create conditions for the fulfillment of civic duty, to apply the Ukrainian law "On State Service" to servicemen, and to retrain those who have completed their service in the army.

The Armed Forces may be divided into the following age groups: 18.9 percent up to 25 years of age; 25.1 percent between 26 and 30; 22.1 percent between 31 and 40; 19.6 percent between 41 and 45; and 11 percent 46 or older.

Generals account for 0.2 percent of the Armed Forces. Just 3 percent of them are over 50. The rest are young people, graduates of the academies.

Whereas as of 1 February 1995, 45 percent of the officers were Ukrainians and 48 percent were Russians, by 1 July the figures were 59 and 37 percent. About 33,000 officers were transferred to Ukraine from other countries. The majority are Ukrainians.

At present, 63 percent of all regimental commanders, 72 percent of divisional commanders, 69 percent of corps commanders, 80 percent of commanders of armed

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services and districts, 100 percent of chiefs of the Defense Ministry's main directorates, and 100 percent of deputy ministers are Ukrainians by nationality.

The personnel training system was first introduced three years ago. Last year, the Armed Forces Academy started its work. Command and staff departments function at military institutions of higher learning that have been accredited and received licenses. In particular, the highest — the fourth — level of accreditation has been granted to the Armed Forces Academy, to the Kharkiv Military University, to the Kiev Air Defense Institute, and to the Kiev Institute of Control and Communications.

In July 1995, the government decided to improve the system of military training by creating four structures integrated into the civilian educational system. These are the Sumy University Institute of Artillery, the Zhytomyr and Kharkiv departments at state civilian educational institutions, and a branch of the Communications Institute in Poltava, where the military will train officers for railroad troops. Fundamental changes are also being introduced into the training of reserve officers. Military educational institutions issue state diplomas and offer education at a state level free of charge. This is the reason for the increase of entrants who are admitted on a competitive basis. However, there is a fluctuation of the teaching personnel: Almost 60 percent of the teachers have been working in the profession for between three and five years. The low salaries are the reason for that.

Economic Issues

Crimean Budget Lacks Funds To Pay for Sowing Campaign

LD2509170295

[FBIS Editorial Report] Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian at 1600 GMT on 25 September reports that Crimean Deputy Prime Minister Andriy Senchenko has warned that the budget does not have sufficient funds to finance the autumn sowing campaign, and that "there will an end to communism in agriculture."

Speaking at a Crimean government meeting today, Andriy Senchenko said that Crimean collective and state farms will receive credits to purchase much needed fuel from commercial banks provided they are able to repay the amounts received, the agency reports.

Marchuk Sees No Point in Currency Reform Now

LD2509183995 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] KIEV, Sept 25 (Interfax - Ukraine) — Ukrainian Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk, head of the Commission for Currency Reform, confirmed to Interfax - Ukraine that Ukraine would postpone introduction of the new currency, the hryvnya, until next year.

Marchuk said he had discussed the issue with President Leonid Kuchma before the latter's visit to Kazakhstan late last week.

The commission believes that it is economically pointless to carry out currency reform in the nearest months, he said.

The fact that the country has no approved 1996 budget is one of the reasons hindering currency reform, said Marchuk. "It is impossible to approve the budget first and then recalculate it in another currency," he said.

Another reason why it is too early to carry out currency reform is the absence of the necessary stabilization fund, said Marchuk. He believes it takes "some time" to create such a fund through talks with relevant financial institutions.

According to the prime minister, during his September 26-30 visit to the U.S. he will meet with representatives of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to discuss international aid to Ukraine in creating the stabilization fund.

IMF board of directors may discuss providing aid to Ukraine to support its economic reforms in October, said Marchuk.

More Enterprises Ineligible for Privatization

WS2509151595 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 2250 GMT 24 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Parliament added 100 more enterprises, primarily related to natural gas storage and transportation, to the list of businesses that are not up for grabs.

The enterprises join 6,100 other businesses named earlier by Parliament ineligible for privatization. The enterprises are to remain in state hands.

Ukraine's two largest gas tanks, which are able to store up to 40 percent of Ukraine's annual gas requirement, are included in the list.

The latest addition to the list is caused by concern of some factions that the creation of GazTranzit, a supposed Russia-Ukraine natural gas transportation joint venture, would hurt Ukraine's national interests.

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Irate Investors March on Odessa City Hall

WS2509113495 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 0140 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Odessa, Sep 23 — Several hundred irate ex-investors in the now-defunct company Ukrainskiy Budinok Seling marched on the Odessa Oblast' Administration building and demanded that the government return their lost money.

Demonstrators carried placards and adressed a letter to Odessa Oblast Governor Ruslan Bodelan, which ran in part: "It would seem that our government should have learned more lessons from companies like Elais, Salamander and Solo, among others. They should have taken steps a long time ago warning impoverished citizens of the possibility of further dishonest activities by other companies. However, in the summer of 1994, the advertising company for Ukrainskiy Budinok Seling began a strong campaign, and gave guarantees to investors on very good terms, and once again we believed dishonest people. In the middle of 1995 the company stopped paying dividends, but in no way has ceased receiving money from new investors."

Investors demanded a government audit and forcible return of funds collected by Ukrainskiy Budinok Seling, and in addition that the government force the investment company make further payments for "moral damage to investors.".

According to the report, the money such as it exists is tied up in the moribund Odessa Univermag store, a Kharkhov trucking company, several Ukrainian banks, and a tile factory.

In a related story, the Odessa oblast government released findings indicating that some 20,000 Odessans have been taken in by unscrupulous investment companies.

State Oil, Gas Committee Chairman Interviewed

WS2609091295 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 2250 GMT 24 Sep 95

[Interview with Yevhen Dovzhok, State Oil, Gas and Oil Processing Committee Chairman by Andriy Yevtushenko; place and date not given; from the "Economic Review" feature — first paragraph is INTELNEWS introduction]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ukraine can provide itself with up to 80 percent of its energy needs through domestic sources, according to President Leonid Kuchma, who recently spoke at the All-Ukrainian Economic Conference in Kiev. But State Oil, Gas and Oil Processing Industry Committee Chairman Yevhen Dovzhok drew attention to the fact that "this will be possible only on condition of executing the program on increasing the domestic oil, gas and condensed gas extraction, approved at the end of this spring."

[Yevtushenko] To increase extraction, Ukraine basically needs two things: trained workers and raw material deposits. What's the status of these factors?

[Dovzhok] The fuel-energy complex of Ukraine includes more than 340 oil and gas extracting, constructing, scientific-research industries and organizations where more than 200,000 people work. These qualified specialists are called up to help the state decrease its economic dependence on the countries that export fuel.

[Yevtushenko] How can this be fulfilled under current conditions?

[Dovzhok] In recent times we have succeeded in interrupting the negative trend of decreasing oil and gas extraction, which had dominated for two decades in the oil and gas industry. From 1993 on, oil extraction stabilized at a level of 4.2 million tons; gas extraction stabilized at 18 to 19 billion square meters. This year we suppose we will stand at the same level. In the first half of the year, the industry branch released the following indexes: 2.04 million tons of oil and nearly 9 billion square meters of gas.

This, of course, supposes active work on deposit exploitation and exploration. It is planned to introduce into industrial exploration a new east Poltavian condensed gas deposit. It is also supposed to build — to connect industrial communications and to introduce for exploitation 47 new wells and 86 abandoned wells.

We have to succeed in providing reliable gas supplies to consumers by gas-transport system also gas-pumping into underground storage and Russian gas transit to European countries.

[Yevtushenko] The gas business is not doing so well these days. The Ukrainian gas debt for delivered Turkmenian gas this year was by September US$ 195 million while the Russian debt is US$ 288 million. There is an opinion that the debt will grow because Ukraine does not get foreign financial aid to pay for supplying foreign fuel.

[Dovzhok] However, during the first seven months of this year, consumers used 49 billion cubic meters. That is nearly 1 billion square meters more than during the same period last year. Now about 10.6 billion cubic meters of gas is pumped into underground storage. But that is much less than last year. Actually, pumping is restrained by the absence of financing.

The same problem with oil. I can add the numbers showing the correlation of imported oil and our own

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raw materials. During the first half of the year, nearly 7 million tons of oil, including domestic oil of 1.5 million tons was supplied to oil processing plants of Ukraine. Compared to last year, the supply volume of oil to oil refineries reduced by 8.5 percent. According to this, the production of petroleum products reduced, including gasoline by 2.5 percent, diesel fuel by 17.7 percent and fuel oil by 10.4 percent.

[Yevtushenko] During his recent visit to Crimea, President Kuchma announced that working of the Black and Azov sea shelves is a response to providing Ukraine with its own energy resources. Could you elaborate on this?

[Dovzhok] According to the Ukrainian president's commission given during his visit to the industry Chernomorneftegas, we started working out the national program on mastering hydrocarbon resources in the Ukrainian Black and Azov sea regions. It is supposed to quickly build new prospected deposits.

I would like to say that the Black and Azov sea area is not properly researched. Search boring on the Black Sea shelf was started in 1971 in the Golizyn square. The first chink in the Azov Sea was bored in 1975 — the Northern-Kerch structure. Search work brought the result that some industrial deposits were found in the Golizyn and Northern-Kerch squares. Now there are 10 deposits found there. The sea is about nine to 90 meters deep there and the supply makes up from 0.5 to 11 billion square meters. Simple calculations show that there are over 80 billion square meters of gas under the sea.

[Yevtushenko] Oil and gas industry developing is also being restrained, according to specialists' opinions, by the crisis in creating enterprise infrastructure and in building. Is it true?

[Dovzhok] I would not say there is even growth started here. Industrial workers simply tried to solve politicians arguments on building the Odessa oil trans-shipping complex — it is being built at the moment. All the ground work is completed, foundations for depositories are made, six sets of metal constructions for depository bottoms and walls are prepared, 15 kilometers of conduit with a diameter of 1,020 millimiters are welded.

[Yevtushenko] Is the oil and gas industry able today to come out of its critical state by itself or does it need state subsidies?

[Dovzhok] They will not do without state support but it, of course, should not have a purely budget character. It is necessary for the State Property Fund to pass to our committee the share packet of oil and gas complex societies created through incorporation state enterprises that remain state property.

Taking into account the regional peculiarities of the oil and gas bearing regions of Ukraine (their different producing ability, conditions and the cost of deposit exploring and working on ground and in sea), we are also waiting for the supple approach to the rent payments norm, taxation, enterprise development and fund formation. Here they have to improve existing legislation and norms.

Because of the financial crisis caused by nonpayments, large debts for fuel, the branch got into a difficult situation. But a deep analysis of the state raw materials base and boring and oil and gas extracting enterprises work made by the specialists of various levels shows that starting from 1996, oil and gas extraction will be increased by 2000. It is planed to extract 6 million tons of oil and 22 billion square meters of gas.

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Belarus

Supreme Soviet Chairman Hryb Interviewed

WS2509134995 Minsk NARODNAYA GAZETA in Belarusian 19 Sep 95 p 1

[Interview with Belarusian Supreme Soviet Chairman Mechaslaw Hryb by Viktar Kharoshka; place and date not given: "The Supreme Soviet Is Working, and It Does Not Agree With Some of the President's Edicts," — first paragraph is NARODNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] The first week of the Supreme Soviet 18th session's plenary work is finished. The work is now continuing in commissions. Our conversation with Belarusian Supreme Soviet Chairman Mechaslaw Hryb is devoted to what the deputies have and have not managed to resolve in the Oval Hall, as well as some other current political issues.

[Kharoshka] Despite difficulties and complications, the present session opened. As the parliament speaker, you will know better about achievements and failures of the present deputy corps...

[Hryb] Fears about whether the session will actually open, deputies gather, and whether the required quorum will be secured were dispersed on the first day, when 211 people's deputies started their work.

This happeneded despite the fact that there was recently a lot of talk about legitimacy of the "old" deputy corps.

The last time all of us gathered was in May, on the eve of the [legislative] elections. We thought that that session would be the last one, but everyone remembers how the elections came out. So, in compliance with the Constitution and the Law on the Supreme Soviet, we had to convene once again and work. It is good that this is what actually happened.

Frankly, it was hard and complicated. Certain people, officials, even organizations worked to prevent the session from starting. Nevertheless, the deputies overcome all such efforts. They came to Minsk and examined about 20 issues in one week.

A pleasant thing is that plenary meetings were held calmly, without displaying political ambitions on the part of factions and individual politicians.

Let me also bring up another issue. During the session, the president withdrew his proposals — about 10 draft laws. We, however, did not remove them from our agenda, because those documents, even if proposed by the president, have already been thoroughly examined by parliamentary commissions. We will examine whatever comes from the commissions, but we will not adopt the proposals recalled by the president. It is clear that the president will not sign them even if they are adopted.

It was not a good thing that we did not get a chance to hear reports by the finance and prime ministers. The reason why they did not show up at the session, I guess, is that they wanted to show that the executive power does not recognize the present Supreme Soviet. But things cannot be resolved by arguments as to who does not recognize whom.

I once sent a request to the Supreme Court about the legitimacy of this Supreme Soviet. The court never even discussed this issue, because there are no grounds to consider illegitimate the present 12th parliament. This is why at our last meeting we adopted the statement which has already been published by newspapers. And it is a harsh document. But you cannot handle things in a different way nowadays.

I regret that we failed to adopt certain explanations of the Constitution. They were thoroughly examined by Deputy Bulakhaw's commission and supported by the legislative majority. We fell only two votes short. When we meet again, we will probably submit those explanations for discussion.

And one more thing. Recently, certain structures attempted to ban, cancel, and revoke various things pertaining to the activities conducted by the Supreme Soviet and its deputies. If someone thinks that these bans are aimed only against the present Supreme Soviet, they are deeply mistaken. They are aimed against prospective deputies as well. What is banned today will never be reinstated in the future.

[Kharoshka] The Supreme Soviet has finally managed to reduce by half the amount of the electorate necessary to deem elections valid....

[Hryb] We tried to put this issue on the agenda of the previous session. At that time, we failed to do that. Now this issue has been approved. I hope that the introduced norm will prove a well-founded decision. It was warranted by the need to bring the election legislation in logical line with the Constitution. The Constitution contains elements about the freedom of citizens in deciding whether or not they should participate in elections. On the one hand, people have the right of choice; on the other hand, the law requires voters to display a pretty high activity. A question arises here: Why does a decision of politically active citizens depend on a man who does not care about issues of democracy?

By introducing this norm, we make the possibility of "nonparticipatory voting" less probable. What was practice in the past? People would not come to vote and,

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as a result, make the election invalid. This happened several times, and every time the state had to waste a great deal of money because of this.

Another thing. Lowering the turn-out threshold by no means depreciates the value of the election itself and makes the elected people illegitimate deputies. When elections are deemed valid with a 25-percent turn out, this does not necessarily mean that 70 or 80 percent of voters will not come to the polls. The most important thing is that the districts will remain the same as they used to be, with the same number of voters registered in ballot lists.

[Kharoshka] The Supreme Soviet asked you to turn to the Supreme Court with a request about the legitimacy of several edicts issued by the president. Is is a direct confrontation, or...?

[Hryb] I have no other way out. I have to defend the Constitution and laws.

Now, let us go to the core of the issue. In Article 146 of the Constitution, we can read: "The Constitution is the supreme legal force. Laws and other acts by state institutions are issued based on and in compliance with the Belarusian Constitution.

"In the event the law contradicts the Constitution, the Constitution should apply, and if another normative act contradicts the law, the law should apply."

A presidential edict is this other normative act which should not contradict the law. But it does contradict the law, in fact canceling it. This should not be the case.

Now about the benefits [for certain categories of people canceled by presidential edict]. I agree that there is no order in this sphere in the country. Yet, you cannot resolve this problem with one edict. This issue should be handled based on legislative procedures, and the majority of the deputies agree with this point. We, however, have no proposals, even though the Cabinet of Ministers was instructed by the Supreme Soviet to do so a year ago.

[Kharoshka] Do you have any information on the investigation into the detention of Deputy Antonchyk?

[Hryb] So far, I have not received any information, and I do not know the status of the examination of the Antonchyk case.

[Kharoshka] What urgent issues do you think need to be resolved immediately?

[Hryb] The budget issue — the way it was implemented in 1994 and is being implemented in 1995. We should also examine the draft 1996 budget. The new Supreme Soviet will not convene sooner than mid-January, while the budget should work by that time.

Also there is a need to examine the taxation issue, the anticrime law, and some other draft laws.

Interview With Popular Front Leader Paznyak

WS2509153995 Minsk BELORUSSKAYA DELOVAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 4

[Interview with Zyanon Paznyak, leader of the Belarusian Popular Front, by Andrey Makhovski; place and date not given: "We Are Ready To Cooperate With Everyone Who Supports Independence"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Makhovski] Have relations of the BNF [Belarusian Popular Front] with the executive power changed lately?

[Paznyak] Our relations with this power remain unchanged. It is not a question of what relations we have with it, but what relations it has with us. After 12 April [when opposition deputies went on a hunger strike to protest Lukashenka's increasing power], our opinion about it became very specific.

[Makhovski] And you are going to accept any compromise or agreements with the present power?

[Paznyak] This power lives and works for its own sake. It maintains no relations with public and political organizations and alternative structures. It is not controlled by the people.

[Makhovski] What arguments can you present to prove that following its debacle in May, the BNF needs to participate in the legislative elections in November?

[Paznyak] Deputies standing for statehood should be present in the Supreme Soviet. If the entire parliament looks like its already elected part, it will just complete the destruction of the country. It is being destroyed as it is, but the Supreme Soviet will make this process legitimate. From this view, participation in the elections is necessary. We have analyzed mistakes that we made in the past and will try not to make them next time. The former [party's] election committee overlooked many things. We have set up an election commission headed by experienced politician Leon Barshchevski.

[Makhovski] But still, among what forces are you going to find your base and with which of them will you cooperate? Does the present Supreme Soviet already contain parties with which you are prepared to coordinate your actions?

[Paznyak] These are the forces that stand on the platform of rebirth and statehood. Right now, the most important thing is not political programs or platforms,

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but preservation of the state. We are ready to coordinate our actions with any party whose position is to preserve state sovereignty.

[Makhovski] After the spring elections, many parties saw internal reconstruction in their ranks. These processes have also affected the BNF. As rumor has it, there is a split within the Front. Will this split finally take place?

[Paznyak] No. This is nonsense. This provocation was concocted in Moscow and is aimed at splitting and weakening pro-rebirth parties. Those who believed this provocation will have to get involved in internal party distractions, instead of attending to the elections. The BSDH [Belarusian Social-Democratic Assembly] proved to be insufficiently experienced and did not sustain the temptation. [as published] Some of its members are now trying to improve the situation and save the party — too late, though. But you cannot divide the Front, because our party and movement are tightly connected with one another. Some parties, however, will lose the elections.

[Makhovski] So, in your opinion, the respite between the elections brought nothing good for the democratic movement?

[Paznyak] Generally speaking, it was a period of stagnation in society. People's mentality has not changed. They still believe populist promises and will vote as the big promiser will tell them.

Agrarian Party Leader Explains Electoral Success

WS2609091095 Minsk BELORUSSKAYA DELOVAYA GAZETA 21 Sep in Russian 95 p 4

[Interview with Belarus Agrarian Party Chairman Syamyon Sharetski, by Andrey Makhovski; place and date not given: "We Succeeded Because We Got Rid of Ambitions"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Makhovski] What was the biggest obstacle for the Agrarian Party during the last elections?

[Sharetski] I cannot say that we had any obstacles standing in our way. It is rather what we lacked — experience. The Agrarian Party for the first time participated in the elections, which was a real competition among political parties.

[Makhovski] Did the executive power mount any obstacles?

[Sharetski] In my district, local authorities not only did not mount obstacles, but created favorable conditions for all candidates. The Agrarian Party is still ready to constructively cooperate with the executive power.

[Makhovski] With what parties are you going to cooperate during the elections?

[Sharetski] As in the past, we are approaching the elections as an independent political force. But we also signed agreements with Communists, the Socialist Party, and other parties on coordinating our actions during the last elections.

[Makhovski] How would you rate your chances for success? After all, in most rural areas the elections have already taken place.

[Sharetski] I would like to emphasize that we are not an exclusively rural party. We are a party on a national scale that has state importance. Our party is called agrarian not only because most of its members are agrarians. The point is that the prime task that the Republic has to accomplish to emerge from the crisis is to create favorable conditions for the agro-industrial complex. This is how all parties should think, and we will do our best to succeed in the upcoming elections.

[Makhovski] At a time between the elections, many parties entered a period of splits and distractions. The Agrarian Party has avoided those processes. How could you explain this unity in the party?

[Sharetski] Perhaps the reason is that we have less ambitions and more business-like approaches. Our unity is based on the unity of ideas, and not on some personal relations and friendship. So, so far I see no danger of split. There are, of course, different opinions in the party, but the strategic line is one.

[Makhovski] Was the time between the elections good or bad for your party?

[Sharetski] I would not like to speak for the entire party, but it was definitely good for deputies that were elected at the previous elections. We have used this period quite efficiently.

Moldova

PLM Congress Condemns PDAM Government's Reform Policy

AU2509131295 Chisinau BASAPRESS in English 2020 GMT 23 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Chisinau, 23/09/1995 (BASAPRESS) — The fourth Congress of the Moldovan Liberal Party [PLM] (called until recently Party of Liberal Democracy) began today in Chisinau. The ruling party was blamed for being incompetent and slowing down economic reforms and liberalization of public life. According to a statement adopted by the congress, "the current ruling majority headed by the PDAM [Democratic

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Agrarian Party of Moldova] is not capable of drawing the society out of the crisis, nor is it capable of stabilizing the socio-economic decline." The ruling party's attempts to solve stringent economic problems by orienting toward the Eastern market exclusively have failed. The way to the East was blocked by tariffs and prices higher than the world level. Thus, "the Moldovan economy and businesses are simply robbed with the Sangheli government's assent."

In his report Nicolae Chirtoaca, PLM deputy chairman, stated that "the costs incurred by the society for maintaining the national currency stable are staggeringly high in comparison with the results." According to Chirtoaca, the agrarian reform is impeded by collective farm presidents interested in preserving the old establishment. The lack of consistent steps provoked foreign investors' distrust and the PDAM is unable to suggest solutions, said Chirtoaca.

The PLM thinks the crisis was mainly caused by the lack of an explicit development concept for a transition economy. According to Chirtoaca, the split in the ruling party's top ranks put an end to the monopoly on executive and legislative power and the PRCM's [Moldovan Party of Revival and Conciliation] emergence might lead to true pluralism in society. Chirtoaca said the liberals are prepared to cooperate with all parties which are willing to give up party selfishness in favor of promoting national values. The incorrect name of the official language appointed in the Constitution has tensioned the situation, said Chirtoaca. Concerning the Dniester conflict settlement, he called the talks with Tiraspol humiliating.

In their statement, the party said that "the hesitant and inconsistent policy" promoted over the last three years "may result in the irrecoverable loss of the national territories of eastern Moldova."

One of the delegates proposed to demand government resignation and anticipate elections. But his proposal did not pass on the grounds that this is not the competence of a political party. The congress modified the party statute. Also the word "democracy" was dropped from the party's name regarded as futile since liberalism implies democracy. The party gave up the institution of co-chairmen and elected Mircea Rusu, Industrialists and Entrepreneurs Union head, PLM chairman. Rusu demanded the election of five vice chairmen. As such were elected Alexandru Arseni, Ion Borsevici, Vasile Colta (head of the Hancesti district constructions association), Nicolae Chirtoaca, Pavel Caba ("Moldovaconstructii" Association president).

334 delegates from 21 districts attended the congress.

Left-Wing Formations Rally Condemns Tiraspol Leadership

AU2509132095 Chisinau BASAPRESS in English 2020 GMT 23 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tiraspol, 23/09/1995 (BASAPRESS) — The meeting organized in Tiraspol by the Coordinating Council of the movement "For the Defense of the Moldovan Dniester Republic and Restoration of the Union State," which joins several left wing political formations, addressed today the Russian leadership the demand to admit Dniester in the ruble zone. The meeting was held in the central square of the town. Over 1,000 people participated carrying flags and shouting slogans of the Dniester Republic and the former Soviet Union.

Vasili Yakovlev, leader of the movement, criticized the current Tiraspol leadership and asked to stop privatization, liquidate commercial banks and create on their basis a single Dniester bank. One of the Dniester Young Communist organization leaders, Oleg Khorzhan, called the former Soviet president, Mikhail Gorbachev, "Judas," and criticized the former leaders of Ukraine and Belarus, Leonid Kravchuk and Stanislav Shishkevich, who "destroyed the Soviet Union in Belovezhskaya Pushcha."

The head of the Tiraspol City Soviet, Nikolai Buchatski, said at the meeting that the next winter will be tougher than the previous, and if the economic reforms are not stopped, "this territory will be soon deserted, for the inhabitants will die." Yakovlev blamed the Dniester leadership that it tried to hinder the organization of the meeting by declaring Saturday working day at many Tiraspol enterprises, including at some which usually have day off.

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Kazakhstan

Nazarbayev Regards Fighting Crime as 'Top Priority'

LD2509153595 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1436 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ALMATY, September 25 (Itar-Tass) — Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev said he regards the task of fighting organised crime and corruption in the republic as his top priority duty.

Speaking at a meeting of his staff for combating crime and corruption in Almaty on Monday, Nazarbayev said that since the beginning of the year dozens of contract murders have been committed in Kazakhstan, in more than 20 incidents criminal groups settled their scores with the use of firearms, while the number of grave crimes increased by 17 per cent.

The president pointed out that six months of preventive measures have helped "tame only street hooligans," while "major crimes in the economic sphere coupled with corruption among state functionaries often remain unsolved or never reach a court, and organised crime acts freely."

According to the official KazTAG news agency, major crimes are committed in the republic on a daily basis and vary from rare earth metal contraband to egregious violations of banking regulations to misuse of target credits.

Among measures to remedy the situation Nazarbayev proposed to reemploy all public servants on a contract basis starting January 1, 1997. He also stressed the need to speed up the preparation of a law on public service.

The president noted that crime is directly connected with lax discipline in law enforcement agencies. "The observance of law in the republic's Interior Ministry is very disappointing," he added.

He pointed out that 3,203 law enforcement officers were punished for various offences in the first half of the year and 253 more faced criminal charges, twice as many as over the same period last year.

"In people's mind the word 'police' is associated with cruelty, arbitrariness and bribery. Traffic police have the largest number of bribe-takers," he said.

Nazarbayev said the government will use the toughest possible measures to fight crime in the republic. At the same time, he pointed out that it would be expedient to declare an amnesty in connection with the adoption of the new Constitution and extend it to those who have committed "minor offences, minors, women, disabled people, war veterans and other people who pose no threat to society."

Moscow, Almaty Exchange Baykonur Ratification Papers

LD2509182195 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ALMATY, Sept 25 (Interfax) — Kazakh Foreign Minister Qasymzhomart Tokayev and Russian Ambassador Vyacheslav Dolgov exchanged in Almaty Monday September 25 ratification papers on the lease of the Baykonur launching site in Kazakhstan by Russia.

The lease treaty was signed in Moscow on December 10, 1994 and ratified by Kazakh president on April 17, 1995 and the Russian Federal Assembly on May 17, 1995.

Under the treaty Russia will rent Baykonur for 20 years at $115 million a year. The treaty will be extended automatically unless one of the signatories notifies in advance its intention to dissolve the treaty.

Russian Envoy Comments on Lease

LD2609062495 Almaty Kazakh Television First Program Network in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Today, the official ratification documents of the treaty on leasing the Baykonur complex, signed in Moscow on 10 December 1994 and ratified by decree of the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 17 April 1995 and by the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on 17 May 1995, were exchanged at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan by Kazakh Foreign Minister Kasymzhomart Tokayev and Vyacheslav Dolgov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation to Almaty:

[Begin Dolgov recording] This is a big step in the development of cooperation between our countries. This is an agreement which permits use of the unique scienctific, technological, and intellectual facility of the Baykonur cosmodrome, its use both in the interests of Russia and Kazakhstan and, as far as I know, in the interests of other countries. As we know, international missions are launched from there. In a word, it is a step toward the most purposeful and reasonable use of what has been created by the human mind and human efforts. [end recording]

Kyrgyzstan

Press Secretary: Elections To Be Held This Year

LD2509154195 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1353 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] BISHKEK, Sept 25 (Interfax) — Presidential elections in Kyrgyzstan should be held

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this year, the presidential press secretary Kamil Bayalinov told a Monday briefing in Bishkek. According to him, the elections will put an end to talk about presidential power.

"If elections are held in October 1996, Kyrgyzstan will be thrown back by a whole year, nobody will work, all opposition groups will slander each other in the political struggle," he said.

Bayalinov said that the question of private land ownership, the status of the Russian language and other key issues cannot be resolved before the elections.

He stressed that President Askar Akayev instructed the government to decide about the elections and last week the Legislative Assembly set the date for December 24.

"If the Legislative Assembly had decided to hold elections in 1996, Akayev would have accepted this decision," he emphasized.

The press secretary assumed that Akayev is unlikely to surrender his duties during the election campaign, because no law describes the mechanism.

Besides, Bayalinov said the new composition of the cabinet will be finalized after the elections.

Parliament Accused of Violating Constitution

LD2509204995 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1957 GMT 25 Sep 95

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: compiled by Nikolay Zherebtsov, Andrey Petrovskiy, and edited by Vladimir Shishlin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Although unconstitutional, the decision on holding a presidential poll this year is in the interest of economic and political stability, presidential press secretary Kamil Bayalinov told a news briefing in Bishkek on Monday.

He said it was by far the better option to hold elections this year so as to close the question about the presidency. But rescheduling it for October 1996, he said, will throw the country one year back from economic reforms. Bayalinov said that everyone would sit idle as opposition forces were engaged in mudslinging instead of resolving the issues of private ownership of the land or the status of the Russian language. In his view, the election of a president as quickly as possible was in the nation's interests.

Asked why President Askar Akayev decided to reckon his term of office from October 1990 when he was elected as head of state by the Supreme Soviet instead of one year later following his re-election in a popular vote, Bayalinov said the president wanted to ward off opposition charges of being in office for more than five years.

He said Akayev would have accepted any decision by the legislative assembly whether to hold the presidential poll in 1995 or a year later.

However, the spokesman warned against seeing this year's poll as an early election.

If the other house meeting on Tuesday rejects the assembly resolution, he said, Akayev is most unlikely to dissolve parliament because of a threat to internal stability the measure may cause.

At the same time, Bayalinov said the assembly was in breach of the country's constitution by rejecting the people's right to a referendum. More importantly, the president will have won if he sent a plea to the constitutional court, but he resigned to the assembly's decision, the press secretary said.

He said Akayev would not suspend his powers during the election campaign in the absence of an appropriate law. However, he did not rule out a government shake up after the December poll.

Tajikistan

Saudi Arabian Government Representative Visits

Received by President Rakmanov

LD2509134995 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1019 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] DUSHANBE, Sept 25 (Interfax) — Tajik President Emomali Rakhmanov and Foreign Minister Talbak Nazarov met visiting envoy of the Saudi Arabian government Ahmad Muhammad Badiba in Dushanbe Monday.

Badiba conveyed profound concern to the Saudi Arabian leaders over the sharply aggravated political situation in Afghanistan, head of the Tajik Foreign Ministry's Information Department Zafar Saidov told Interfax.

The envoy voiced the need for coordinated actions by member-states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in provision for peace and stability in Afghanistan. He suggested a forum of representatives of Afghan military-political groups in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to elaborate a peace formula.

In the words of Saidov, Tajikistan, a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference since December 1, 1992, is ready to help in a peaceful settlement of the Afghan conflict within the framework of the organization.

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The Afghan conflict creates a dangerous tendency for anarchic geographical units to perhaps form a stronghold for international terrorism and the unpunished spread of arms and drugs, said Saidov.

According to him, the situation in Afghanistan and on its border with Tajikistan may cause regional cataclysms.

Badiba is expected to complete his Tajik visit tonight.

Discusses Afghanistan With Nazarov

LD2609085995 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Sep 95

[Report by Zafar Saidov, head of the information department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; from the "Diplomatic Chronicle" program]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] Yesterday evening Ahmad Muhammad Badiba, envoy of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, arrived in Tajikistan. Today he met with Tajikistan's [Foreign Minister] Talbak Nazarov. During the meeting there was a detailed exchange of views on the situation in the neighboring Islamic State of Afghanistan. The initiative to discuss these problems came from our guests from Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi representatives, led by Ahmad Muhammad Badiba, expressed concern at the recent sharp aggravation of the military and political situation in the Islamic State of Afghanistan. They think that the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference [OIC] should coordinate their actions to insure peace and stability in Afghanistan, and on fully overcoming the very worrying situation that has arisen. Tajikistan has been a member of this organization since 1 December 1992.

Ahmad Muhammad Badiba proposed that the OIC should organize a special forum for representatives of various Afghan military and political groups to work for full peace, at the OIC headquarters in Jeddah.

The Tajik side also expressed alarm at what the situation in neighboring Afghanistan could lead to. The situation in this country, where civil war dominates social relations, cannot be irrelevant to the world community. The Afghan conflict, in our opinion, creates a dangerous trend toward the formation of anarchic geographical units, toward the formation perhaps of a stronghold for international terrorism and the unpunished spread of arms and drugs.

The situation on the Tajik-Afghan border also maintains tension in an enormous region. The fragile political balance in Central Asia may not be able to bear the high pressure, and then the destructive processes taking place in Afghanistan could usher in a regional cataclysm.

During the meeting between Foreign Minister Talbak Nazarov and the Saudi special envoy, the Tajik party appealed for the situation in the Islamic State of Afghanistan to receive the most serious consideration.

Opposition Radio: Warlords Gather Uzbek Supporters

LD2509120395 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Tajikistan in Tajik 0600 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The clashes in Kurgan-Tyube between the Defense Ministry's 1st Brigade and 11th Brigade mark the start of civil war and the disintegration of Tajikistan. [passage omitted]

It must be said that in a certain sense clashes are continuing between clans and nations, which is very dangerous for the future of Tajikistan and tragic for the future of the people of Tajikistan.

According to latest information, personnel of the 1st Brigade, led by Mahmud Khudoyberdiyev, which have fallen back under the onslaught of state forces, organized their own center in Pyandzh district, more precisely at the Pogranichnik state farm in Pyandzh district. There they are attracting the attention of people who were their former supporters, specifically the Uzbek-speaking population of the region. There are even reports that 1st Brigade personnel are going to the Shaartuz, Kabodiyon, and other districts, and to Parhar, Soviet and other districts of Kulyab region, and are gathering their supporters.

You can see a similar situation with the other force [the 11th Brigade], which is very dangerous and tragic for the future of Tajikistan, according to experts and every free person in Tajikistan.

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Armenia

Foreign Minister Departs for UNGA Session

NC2509212395 Yerevan NOYAN TAPAN in English 0601 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] 25/09/95 NOYAN TAPAN — On September 23 Foreign Minister of Armenia Vahan Papazyan left for New York to participate in 50th session of the UN General Assembly. According to Foreign Ministry of Armenia, Papazian is scheduled to make a report at the session.

Armenian Foreign Ministry's delegation headed by Vahan Papazyan includes the Armenian Ambassador to the USA Ruben Shugaryan, Armenian Permanent Representative in the United Nations, Ambassador Aleksandr Arzumanyan, Armenian Ambassador at Large to Europe Armen Sargisyan, Head of the Armenian Foreign Ministry's Secretariat Karen Nazaryan.

Agreement With Germany on Trade, Aid Signed

NC2509212495 Yerevan SNARK in English 0821 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yerevan, September 25 (SNARK) — Armenia's Deputy Minister Armen Darbinyan told reporters at a press conference held today that recently Armenia and Germany signed an agreement on trade and economical cooperation. During its visit to Germany the Armenian governmental delegation signed an extensive protocol which defines the fields of cooperation between the two sides in 1995.

According to Darbinyan, during the visit, they discussed the preliminary agreements and distribution of financial aid.

According to the agreement, Germany must deliver Armenia financial aid worth about 26.5 million DM [German marks], 10 million of which is a soft credit with a 0.75 percent annual interest rate to expire in 40 years meant for the reconstruction and finishing of hydro electric plants. The rest of the sum Germany grants to the Armenian Government for implementation of various programs, such as 5 million DM for refugees, 4 million DM for technical help, and 7.5 million DM for assistance to needy families.

Darbinyan noted that the meetings showed that Germany is serious towards Armenia, and considering Armenia's success in building its economy, they want to assist the reforms not only on a governmental level but also to encourage German business to invest in Armenia. Negotiations were held during the visit with the German Hermes firm to insure these credits which the German investors are ready to deliver to Armenia.

President Receives Nagorno-Karabakh Delegation

NC2509213195 Yerevan NOYAN TAPAN in English 1758 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] 25/09/95 NOYAN TAPAN — On September 22 Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan received a delegation from the Republic of Mountainous Karabakh, which included President of the Republic Robert Kocharyan, Prime Minister Leonard Petrosyan and Defense Minister Samuel Babayan. Social and economic problems of Karabakh were a subject of discussion.

According to Presidential press service, the meeting was also attended by Vice-President Gagik Harutyunyan, Speaker of the Armenian National Assembly Babken Ararktsyan, Prime Minister Grant Bagratyan, Defense Minister Vazgen Sargisyan and Minister of National Security Serzh Sargisyan.

Azerbaijan

Guliyev Returns From EU Food Assistance Talks

NC2509180795 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 1600 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A government delegation headed by Prime Minister Fuad Guliyev has returned from Brussels. Our representatives held a series of businesslike talks with the EU commissions during the visit. A memorandum on food assistance has been drawn up between the EU Commission and the Azerbaijani Government. This memorandum will be signed by the Azerbaijani Government in President Heydar Aliyev's presence during the October visit to Baku by EU Commissioner Hans van den Broek. The memorandum envisages a 180,000-ton food grant to Azerbaijan in 1995 and 1996.

Gukasyan Interprets Nagorno-Karabakh Talks

954F3501A Yerevan RESPUBLIKA ARMENIYA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 3

[Interview with Arkadiy Gukasyan by Gayane Movsesyan; place and date not given: "Karabakh Has Sufficient Serious Arguments for Upholding Its Independence"]

[FBIS Translated Text] As reported recently, the latest round of negotiations on a Karabakh settlement has been held in Moscow with the mediation of the cochairmen of the OSCE Minsk Conference. At the request of SNARK correspondent Gayane Movsesyan Arkadiy Gukasyan, minister of foreign affairs of the NKR [Nagorno-Karabakh Republic], shared his impressions of its results.

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[Gukasyan] Although we can, on the whole, speak of some movement following the Moscow round, there have been no serious changes in the negotiating process. As at the time of the last two rounds, we worked in two areas—on the text of the Grand Political Agreement and on key issues. In terms of the text of the agreement two supplements were discussed, one of which encompasses the military-technical aspects of a settlement, specifically, a reinforcement of the cease-fire procedures. Here we progressed to a certain extent, and several paragraphs were agreed, but agreement was not reached on the most essential issues.

As far as the key questions are concerned, I believe that we are still very far from any concerted positions. The parties' viewpoints are diametrically opposed, it may be said. As before, Azerbaijan is attempting to incorporate these issues in the text of the Grand Political Agreement and putting forward what are, from our viewpoint, unrealistic demands.

[Movsesyan] And from the viewpoint of the mediators?

[Gukasyan] I believe that they have a certain understanding that the issues being advanced by Azerbaijan as central are to a large extent insoluble at the present stage.

[Movsesyan] The question of the Lachin corridor linking Nagornyy Karabakh and Armenia is a stumbling block at the negotiations. Azerbaijan is insisting on the withdrawal of the Karabakh troops from there, the Armenian parties, on the other hand, regard Lachin as a most important component of the security of Nagornyy Karabakh and believe that its status should be considered only after the status of Karabakh has been defined. What might be the solution here?

[Gukasyan] You know, I do not even want to talk about Lachin specifically. There is a principle which is understood by the mediators and the world community: Nagornyy Karabakh cannot exist as an enclave. We need a physical border, a physical link with Armenia. This could be Lachin, it could be Kelbadzhar, I do not know what this might be. Were Azerbaijan to accept this idea, we are prepared to sit down and discuss how to solve this question. These are not territorial claims. We cannot in respect to Nagornyy Karabakh's security agree to existence as an enclave.

In addition, we consider that Azerbaijan's rights to Lachin are not indisputable. The point being that when the autonomous oblast of Nagornyy Karabakh was formed, it was created not as the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast but as the autonomous oblast of Nagornyy Karabakh. It was thereby emphasized that autonomy was being created in a particular part of Karabakh. There was at that time Red Kurdistan, the Kurdish autonomy, which was abolished several years later. In the course of the Moscow round of negotiations we gave the cochairmen 1928 atlases graphically demonstrating the existence at that time of a border between Karabakh and Armenia and we hope to uphold our viewpoint. There must be a physical border with Armenia in all cases, otherwise safeguarding the security of Nagornyy Karabakh would be simply impossible.

[Movsesyan] Was the idea of Armenia being granted broader powers for participation in the conflict, which was expressed at the previous, Baden, round of negotiations, discussed in Moscow?

[Gukasyan] Yes, but not in detail. It is a question of Armenia's responsibility for the fate of Nagornyy Karabakh. This matter was raised by the leadership of Nagornyy Karabakh, and there are two aspects here. The first is Nagornyy Karabakh's right to use outside force in the event of aggression on the part of Azerbaijan. The second is Armenia's right to come to Karabakh's assistance in the same case of aggression on the part of Azerbaijan. I believe that this matter is being analyzed by the mediators quite seriously, but we did not see Azerbaijan's readiness to discuss it. Nonetheless, Armenia's responsibility will be recorded to some extent, I believe.

[Movsesyan] Is it anticipated that Nagornyy Karabakh would not have its own armed forces here?

[Gukasyan] This is ruled out. With any solution of the question of the status of Nagornyy Karabakh, regardless of what is offered us and to what we consent, the issue of the army of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic cannot be raised. This is taboo, it is a case where there can be no compromise on our part. The mediators are well aware of this, and there is a certain understanding on their part. The army of Nagornyy Karabakh will be preserved in all cases.

[Movsesyan] About compromise, incidentally. It is understood as the capacity of the parties to make some mutual concessions. Is the Azerbaijani side prepared to renounce anything for the sake of a peace settlement?

[Gukasyan] Never, at no round of the negotiations have I seen what Azerbaijan is prepared to give up. The reason for the none-too-successful progress of the negotiations has been the fact that Azerbaijan has endeavored in the course of the negotiating process to obtain everything and to sacrifice nothing.

As far as we are concerned, the leadership of Nagornyy Karabakh advocates a package solution of all political problems. It is this that is the expression of our

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readiness to agree to mutual compromises. But our viewpoint is not meeting with support on the part of the mediators. This is why we are not insisting on a definition of the final status of Karabakh right at this time. But we insist on a solution of the basic elements of status, which are simultaneously elements of the security of Nagornyy Karabakh. Let us take, for example, the question of borders. It is demanded that we withdraw troops from the occupied territories. On what principles is this demand based? To where should the troops be withdrawn? There are no borders today in practice. Azerbaijan has liquidated the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, we have declared our independence. To where should we withdraw the troops from Agdam, say? How in Azerbaijan's understanding does Agdam differ from Stepanakert? And unless some borders are defined, even if not state borders, a situation could arise tomorrow where our troops are withdrawn from Agdam, and Azerbaijan insists on their withdrawal from Stepanakert, or are Stepanakert and Agdam one and the same thing for Azerbaijan today.

[Movsesyan] The mediators have pointed repeatedly to the need for direct dialogue between Baku and Stepanakert. Are you prepared for this, I refer to both Karabakh and Azerbaijan?

[Gukasyan] Not only are we prepared, we have proposed repeatedly such contacts at the most diverse levels, at the top level included. Unfortunately, we see no readiness on the part of Azerbaijan to agree to these contacts either. Although I do not believe that the leadership of Azerbaijan does not understand that it will be impossible to settle the conflict without such direct contacts. But the direct contacts must not be some parallel process. They should complement the efforts which are being made by the mediators within the framework of the OSCE Minsk Group.

[Movsesyan] Azerbaijan and Karabakh are upholding their positions by relying on the incompatible international principles, in the opinion of many, of, respectively, territorial integrity and a nations' right to self-determination. Azerbaijan has more grounds for reliance on the support of the international community in this respect. Is this not a blind alley?

[Gukasyan] Yes, Azerbaijan has serious support from the world community in this respect because the world is afraid of precedents. International organizations defend not the rights of peoples but the rights of states, and we are well aware of this. But, aside from territorial integrity, objectively there is also a nations' right to self-determination, which requires states to help peoples struggling for their independence. That we constantly encounter double standards on these issues is another matter. But we believe that we have sufficiently serious arguments for upholding our independence. There are no illusions on our part here. We do not rule out the possibility of treaty relations with Azerbaijan. We do not rule out the fact that this could be some truncated statehood. There are many examples of this in world practice. It is a question of the fact that Nagornyy Karabakh must be a subject of international law. There are the basic criteria characterizing what is meant by a subject of international law. And there can be no concessions on our part here either.

[Movsesyan] Would Azerbaijan agree to this? The leadership of this republic constantly affirms its readiness to grant Karabakh broad autonomy.

[Gukasyan] I have said that the main problem of the leaders of Azerbaijan is the absence of a consideration of current realities. Today's position of Azerbaijan is a demand for the capitulation of Karabakh under conditions where Azerbaijan has sustained military defeat at the present stage. We do not intend to speak with them from a position of strength, but we cannot ignore the fact that there has been a war that has cost very many lives. For this reason we rule out any possibility of predetermination of the status of Nagornyy Karabakh before a serious discussion of this issue at the Minsk Conference or at some other forum.

[Movsesyan] Arkadiy Arshavirovich, following the recent events in the Balkans, has the NKR leadership not been made leery or doubtful as regards the capacity of the international disengagement force for guaranteeing Karabakh's security?

[Gukasyan] Yes, of course, and we told both the mediators and the representatives of the participants in the Minsk Group this. Truly, all this evokes in us serious apprehension and persuades us even more that peacekeeping forces would, most likely, be ineffective forces, which could hardly contribute successfully to a reinforcement of the cease-fire procedures. Although the good things that they could do cannot be denied, after what happened in Serb Krajina and what is happening in Bosnia, we have, naturally, serious doubts that these forces could be a dependable guarantor of the security of Nagornyy Karabakh. And for us this is a most important matter.

Opposition Views Arrest of Former Foreign Minister

NC2509135895 Baku TURAN in English 0923 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku/25.09.95/ TURAN—The bloc of the opposition political parties of Azerbaijan

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"Round Table" considers the "leading clan" used the arrest of ex-Foreign Minister, Tofig Gasimov, not to let his election as a Deputy at the forthcoming Parliamentary elections, reads the statement of the Round Table adopted September 23 in Baku.

The statement reads that Tofig Gasimov has been seized after arrests of Iskender Hamidov, Arif Pashayev and Faraj Guliyev, who also had real chances to be elected to the Parliament. "As the Parliament elections come nearer the administration strengthens the pressure and harassment of the democratic forces and started open repressions", the document mentions.

The Round Table expressed the protest due to arrest of Deputy Tofig Gasimov and demanded his release. The Round Table has informed the administration of the republic that if Tofig Gasimov and other illegally arrested persons are not released, the Parliamentary elections can be really boycotted. "We hope if this resolution is adopted the publicity of Azerbaijan will respect and support our position", the statement of the Round Table reads.

Feuding Among Opposition Parties Reviewed

954F3479A Baku ZERKALO in Russian 9 Sep 95 No 33, p 5

[Article by N. Aliyev: "M. Mutallimov: 'We Consider It Undignified Complaining to Foreign Ambassadors Like the Azerbaijan PNFA': Registration of the People's Front Has Evoked the Negative Response of Many Political Forces"]

[FBIS Translated Text] ZERKALO has already reported the conflict among the political organizations that are a part of the Democratic Congress association. As we know, the Democratic Party of Azerbaijan, specifically, its leader, Sardar Dzhalaloglu, has issued several statements accusing the Musavat Party and the Azerbaijan People's Front Party of a disregard for the interests of the other political organizations that are a part of the association.

But at the end of last week the alignment of forces changed. There are still two months until the parliamentary elections, but the struggle for power, even if only conjectural, has already introduced a split and practically total disarray in the opposition camp.

At the end of last week S. Dzhalaloglu, leader of the DPA [Democratic Party of Azerbaijan], declared in an interview with ANS-PRESS that "there is no difference between the most important political structures that are members of the Democratic Congress association—the Musavat Party and the PNFA" [Azerbaijan People's Front Party]. According to the chairman of the Democratic Party, Musavat and the PNFA represent practically one political structure. S. Dzhalaloglu emphasizes here that the Democratic Party is the sole party of the Democratic Congress that was not created and formed in the period of the "high popularity of the NFA" [Azerbaijan People's Front].

The distribution of forces in the Democratic Congress, according to S. Dzhalaloglu, may be represented by the outline "DPA—other parties headed by Musavat and the NFA." "It was decided in the Democratic Congress to form an election bloc of the DPA and the Yurddash and Musavat parties since the remaining parties had not at that time undergone registration, and the Ana torpag party had refused to take part in the elections. Even considering the likely fraud in the course of the elections, the strong tribal and clan tendencies in society, and the possibility of the authorities bribing the electorate, this bloc could realistically have laid claim to five to seven seats in parliament by the proportional electoral system. We proposed that Musavat and the NFA nominate 19 candidates out of the 25, the remaining six candidates would be from other parties, provided that these six were top of the slate. But Musavat and the NFA categorically refused to grant the other parties of the Democratic Congress the first six places on the slate. In addition, they proposed for the parties a smaller number of candidates and on the most disadvantageous terms signifying for the parties electoral defeat. Considering the vigorous activity of the DPA within the framework of the Democratic Congress, the well-known 'tandem' could perfectly well have agreed to concessions and to have accorded our party one place in the top six," S. Dzhalaloglu said.

S. Dzhalaloglu maintains that in a bloc with Musavat and the NFA the representatives of the other parties have no chance of being elected to parliament. Attempting to damp down the conflict that has broken out, representatives of the various political forces began to issue statements maintaining that nothing serious has happened. For example, Isa Gambar, leader of the Musavat Party, expressed in an interview with KHABAR-SERVIS the idea that "disagreements among the leaders of the parties in the Democratic Congress on the parliamentary elections do not mean that this association has begun to fall apart." In addition, I. Gambar added that agreement on mutual support in the course of the elections will, possibly, be reached among the members of the Democratic Congress. "And after the results of the election campaign have been tallied, the representatives of parties of the Democratic Congress which have obtained seats in parliament will create a united bloc," I. Gambar said.

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But there were other statements also. Etibar Mamedov, chairman of the National Independence Party, declared this week in an interview with KHABAR-SERVIS that "the disintegration of the Democratic Congress is a natural process." In E. Mamedov's opinion, "an association of the parties in the Democratic Congress is possible only for struggle against someone or other, not for the achievement of something or other: At the decisive moment they will always run back to their posts." In confirmation he cited the period "when the forces that are part of the Democratic Congress were in power, and anarchy reigned in their camp."

The leader of the PNNA [Azerbaijan National Independence Party] was finally responding to the statements of the Musavat Party and certain other political organizations concerning the separate negotiations with the authorities conducted by the PNNA. E. Mamedov declared that his party was not an ally of Musavat in order to be able to conduct separate negotiations with someone or other. "I meet with the speaker at sittings of the National Assembly and I saw the president a month ago and I consider this just as normal as the meetings we have held with previous heads of state." He added that the authorities also are not indifferent when the PNNA conducts meetings and negotiations with other representatives of the opposition. "The jealousy of us emanates both from the present and the former leadership of the country and is yet further proof that the PNNA is the decisive force in Azerbaijan," E. Mamedov concluded.

But the outcome of the conflict in the Democratic Congress was decided, apparently, not by the parties themselves but by the Ministry of Justice. The two main rivals in the Democratic Congress have traded places. The Azerbaijan People's Front, which had long been struggling for registration, has finally achieved this, and the Democratic Party, on the contrary, has been denied registration. The Democratic Party did not agree with this decision of the Ministry of Justice, naturally. The DPA's reaction is typical, for that matter— almost all the parties that have failed in their attempt at registration have reacted the same way. The Democratic Party has declared its intention to bring suit in the Supreme Court. In addition, the DPA statement says that "the party will continue the political struggle for the national interests of the population of the republic and the restoration of the violated rights of political organizations." The DPA Supreme Council scheduled a special congress for 10 September and confirmed the DPA election candidates.

Among the parties that failed in their attempt at registration with the Ministry of Finance was the Social Justice Party also. The response of Matlab Mutallimov, leader of the PSS [Social Justice Party], who in an interview with ANS-PRESS called "utopian" the ministry's references to the uncertainty of the party's goals, is interesting in this connection. Further on in his speech M. Mutallimov took a swipe at the Azerbaijan People's Front Party also. However odd, it is the registration of the Azerbaijan People's Front Party that has contributed to the disarray among the political forces. The Front's registration has evoked, aside from the perfectly understandable reaction of the members of the PNFA, a feeling of animosity also. This applies both to the age-old opponents of the democrats—the communists—and to parties which, although not particularly supportive of the People's Front, have quite a composed view of it. M. Mutallimov, leader of the Social Justice Party, declared that the authorities had made more serious charges against some parties, specifically the NFA, but these parties had held a number of meetings with the ambassadors of foreign states and had been able to force the authorities to register them. "We, however, consider it undignified complaining to foreign ambassadors, who frequently represent states where violations many times more serious than in Azerbaijan occur," M. Mutallimov said.

CP Head Akhmedov Reacts to Abolition Order

954F3478A Baku ZERKALO in Russian 9 Sep 95 No 33, p 4

[Interview with Ramiz Akhmedov, chairman of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Central Executive Committee, by N. Aliyev; place and date not given: "We Have Been Stabbed in the Back.... The Communist Party Has Been Banned, But Its Leader Believes That Even After the Ban the People Will Support the Communists, All the Same"]

[FBIS Translated Text] At the end of last week the Ministry of Justice finally registered the Azerbaijan People's Front Party, and the same day the Supreme Court, on a submission of that same Ministry of Justice, liquidated the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. Thus a political force which laid claim, if not to victory at the parliamentary elections, to a successful performance, at least, has in fact dropped out of the election struggle. Ramiz Akhmedov, chairman of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Central Executive Committee, granted our ZERKALO correspondent an exclusive interview.

[Akhmedov] The Supreme Court's decision to liquidate the Communist Party came as a big surprise to us. The KPA [Communist Party of Azerbaijan] was registered in 1994 and organized its work on a constitutional basis. This year we were summoned to the Ministry of Justice to renew the party documents. The KPA presented new documents. Once again we received no criticism. On the contrary, representatives of the Communist Party were

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told at the Ministry of Justice that our party's documents were in conformity with the law. This was in July. And suddenly, in the last days of August, we were summoned to the Ministry of Justice Collegium and told that our activity regarding the formation of a new Union did not correspond to the constitutional statute "On State Independence."

On what facts is this statement based? What is frightening them? First, we took part in the Second Congress of Peoples of the USSR, at which the concept of the formation of a renewed Union was discussed. I presented specific proposals on this topic there. Second, we are full members of the Union of Communist Parties-CPSU international organization. On the basis merely of these facts the Ministry of Justice reached the following conclusion: "There is reason to believe that the activity of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan in the area of the creation of a renewed Union does not correspond to the principles of paragraph 12 of the act 'On Independence.'"

The Ministry of Justice raised with the Supreme Court the question of liquidation of the KPA in accordance with Article 16 of the law "On Political Parties." But what does this article say? It says here that a party "shall be dissolved by a decision of the Constitutional Court in the event of it perpetrating actions specified by Article 4 of the law." Article 4 points out that the creation and activity of parties whose aim is the overthrow or forcible change in the constitutional system or a violation of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan or propaganda of war, violence, or brutality and also the incitement of racial, national, or religious discord or the perpetration of other actions contrary to the constitutional system of the Azerbaijan Republic and incompatible with its international legal obligations are prohibited. But this was never the case with us, nor could it have been.

Recent polls show that the Communist Party of Azerbaijan has the highest approval rating. And, besides, the mood of the people's masses shows that the communists have a big chance of obtaining a sufficient number of votes at the elections. This frightens many people.

There are no real facts for charges against the Communist Party. The KPA's main slogan is "independence, democracy, socialism." And we could defend the sovereignty of the republic completely. Use is being made of facts taken out of context, like our representatives' participation in the Second Congress of Peoples of the USSR and membership of the Union of Communist Parties. But here is Article 11 of the law on parties: "political parties may join international public associations and maintain direct international ties." In addition, there is Article 15, which says that in the event of a party perpetrating actions that go beyond the purposes and tasks defined by its rules or fail to correspond to legislation, the party's directive body may be issued a written caution by the Ministry of Justice. Only after several warnings could they have closed down our party. But we have not received a single warning. The purpose of these forces is to bar the Communist Party from the elections and to thereby ensure for themselves security and the requisite votes.

I have twice sent the president a telegram and have spoken with the leaders of the President's Office and asked that they intervene and establish the truth. I visited the Supreme Council and spoke with the first deputy chairman. I was assured that there had been no pressure on the part of the Supreme Council.

[Aliyev] How do you evaluate the fact that on one and the same day the People's Front Party was registered, and the Communist Party was liquidated?

[Akhmedov] This shows the true mood in the leadership of Azerbaijan, that is, whom the authorities consider a danger to themselves, and whom they do not. The People's Front had to be admitted to the elections, which will necessarily show that the PNFA [Azerbaijan People's Front Party] has no support among the people. The people will vote for the communists.

[Aliyev] What will you do now that the party has been liquidated?

[Akhmedov] We will continue to work. The party is attempting to prove its innocence and the groundlessness of the decision that was adopted. I believe that the president, as the guarantor of the citizens' constitutional rights, should respond to our telegrams, react appropriately to the injustice, and compel a review of the court ruling. But there has been no response as yet. In my view, the purpose of this delay is to drag out a solution of the question and leave the Communist Party overboard. But the people, whom the Communist Party represents, are being left overboard hereby.

[Aliyev] But you will nominate your candidates for the majority districts from the territories?

[Akhmedov] A plenum of our party will begin shortly, and we will discuss this matter. It is possible that we will not take part in the elections at all.

[Aliyev] You would like to boycott the elections?

[Akhmedov] We are not talking about a boycott. We are not calling on the communists for a boycott. In any event, the plenum will decide everything. I would like to emphasize once more that the liquidation of the Communist Party shows that there is not even a whiff of democracy in Azerbaijan.

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[Aliyev] Were the KPA liquidated and the People's Front registered under pressure from Western powers, in your opinion?

[Akhmedov] We are well aware that Western countries do not support us, as distinct from the People's Front. But which forces precisely are behind the liquidation of the KPA, we do not yet know. We cannot accuse anyone as yet, therefore. There is one thing we do not understand. All "democratic" parties are frequent guests in Western countries. But they are being accused of nothing. The American Embassy speaks with our leaders in terms of ultimatums when it is a question of the fate of the People's Front. The same front which has an enormous record of provocative work. But, nonetheless, they are not being accused of the actions of these parties being contrary to the principles of the republic's sovereignty. For having put in an appearance in Moscow and having taken part in the Congress of Peoples of the USSR, we are being liquidated.

The issue discussed at the congress, incidentally, was not the Union in general but the situation in which allies and friends are living and how hard it is for them. Is this contrary to sovereignty? We are speaking about a renewed Union of sovereign republics. But they are not interested in the heart of the matter. This is a cheap way of sidelining the communists from so fateful an activity as parliamentary elections. I do not know who will be held responsible for this. We asked the Supreme Court—this highest and cleanest level of judicial power—not to play these dirty games and to remain clean in the eyes of the people. But to no avail.

Islamic Party Options, Intentions Examined

954F3503B Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian
14 Sep 95 p 8

[Arif Useynov report: "In Azerbaijan Religion Has Finally Been Separated From the State: Having Lost Legitimacy, the Islamists' Party Has No Intention of Dissolving Itself"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The leaders of the Islamic Political Party, which failed reregistration at the Ministry of Justice and was thus deprived of the right to take part in the parliamentary elections, made public in the newspaper GOLOS ISLAMA their complaints against the authorities. As distinct from other political associations that have suffered the same fate, the Islamists have no intention of going into liquidation, of winding down their work even less, since they are convinced that neither the president nor the Ministry of Justice nor other authorities discerning in the party's actions a danger for the country's statehood and independence can tell Islam what to do.

Having denied the Islamists, the Ministry of Justice proceeded from the Act of Independence of Azerbaijan and the current constitution of the republic: Religion was separated from the state, and for this reason the party's original registration in October 1992, when the People's Front was in power, was deemed unlawful. According to the findings of the competent authorities, the Islamists created in the period 1992 through 1995 organizational structures whose activity went beyond the framework of permitted religious expression. The leaders of the party would like to see Azerbaijan as an Islamic state living in accordance with the laws of the Shariah and governed by religious leaders. As Namik Abbasov, minister of national security, acknowledged, the Islamic Party had been preeminently successful in creating a highly organized system of personnel training and a "parallel economy" making it possible to accumulate capital via proprietary commercial structures and to influence the market situation.

The parliamentary newspaper AZERBAYDZHAN maintains that in the guise of instruction in religious institutions abroad young people have been enlisted in special training for activity by no means of a religious kind. There are serious disagreements between the Islamic Party and the Administration of Muslims of the Caucasus, which unequivocally advocates religion's noninterference in politics and the affairs of the state. This is the position to which the mullahs adhere—except for the religious leaders of the mosques which have been put up in recent years with the assistance and aid of the party of Islamists. It has not reached the point of a split, but the clergy represented in the said Administration of Muslims of the Caucasus is critical of the Islamic Party's activity.

According to the information of independent experts, the spread and establishment of the influence of religion in Azerbaijan with the aid of active overseas support, material included, is in some respects reminiscent of the initial phase of the Algerian situation. The Islamic Party hoped to propel its supporters—not only religious persons—into the new parliament and to occupy a prominent place there. That the Islamists were concerned not only with problems of Azerbaijan's religious revival is attested by their close interest in Caspian oil, the fate of which, as the recent statement of the leaders of the party makes clear, is being decided by a small group of persons. The theme of Azerbaijan's unrealized opportunities, which is linked with insufficient respect for Islamic values in society, is constantly present in newspapers funded by the Islamic Party.

It is perfectly probable, observers believe, that the Islamists, having suffered the reregistration fiasco, will not abandon their program and will utilize other forms

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of activity, illegal included, for its realization. The conditions for this have been prepared—the leaders of certain mosques and madrassahs are the wards of Iranian religious educational institutions, to which they were sent by the Islamic Party, and are considered its personnel nomenklatura. On the other hand, they are not without material support from abroad entirely sufficient for ensuring the operation of a well-oiled system of influence in society.

Ethnic Russian Groups Seek Consolidation

954F3503A Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 13 Sep 95 p 9

[Arif Useynov report: "Azerbaijan's Russian-Speaking Communities Consolidate: To Participate in the Parliamentary Elections, Disagreements Have Had To Be Forgotten"]

[FBIS Translated Text] A report appeared recently in YENI MUSAVAT, the newspaper of the National Liberal Party, on the desire of the Russian-speaking communities and centers to unite with the Sodruzhestvo Society. The leaders of the Russian Community, the Slavic Culture Center, and the Azerbaijani Cossack Society have addressed this request to the society.

Although YENI MUSAVAT, quoting observers, hints that the decisive role in what has happened was performed by the meeting of leaders of Russian-speaking public organizations with Aleksandr Blokhin, ambassador of the Russian Federation in Baku, in reality prominent figures of the communities themselves insisted on the consolidation of the ethnic Russians and Russian-speaking representatives of various nations living in Azerbaijan. This had, it is true, been hampered to a certain extent by a variety of disputes and disagreements between the leaders of the Russian-speaking organizations, each of which had its own action program.

The Sodruzhestvo Society had primordially endeavored to unite all Russian-speaking representatives of the republic, considering also that several hundred thousand ethnic Azerbaijanis also class themselves as Russian-speaking. Sodruzhestvo was formed after the events of Black January 1990, when various strata of the Russian-speaking population united regardless of ethnic affiliation. Other organizations took shape somewhat differently—depending on various circumstances and the popularity of the leaders at the head of them.

The present situation required of the Russian-speaking communities and centers consolidation, which is essential for organized participation in the parliamentary elections. This was caused by the fact that the National Assembly had rejected a proposal for the Russian community to be accorded a quota—five deputies—in the new parliament. Russian speakers have as of late been represented in the current National Assembly only by Mikhail Zabelin, leader of the Russian Community and member of the Political Council of the president's Yeni Azerbaijan party. According to the forecasts of experts, the factor of the "Russian-speaking voter," who represents more than one-fourth of the republic's inhabitants, could perform a role of considerable importance in the formation of the corps of deputies of the new parliament. On the other hand, signatures are being collected among this part of the population at this time in support of Russian being accorded the status of official language in Azerbaijan. It is expected that a unification conference of Russian-speaking communities and centers under the aegis of Sodruzhestvo will very shortly issue its language demand.

Georgia

Iranian Economics Minister, Delegation Arrive

LD2509160695 Tbilisi IPRINDA in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Tbilisi, 25 Sep — An IPRINDA correspondent has reported that a delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Economic Affairs Minister Morteza Mohammad-Khan arrived in Georgia today on a three-day official visit. During the visit, the delegation is expected to meet Georgian head of state Eduard Shevardnadze. An investment agreement is to be signed on 26 September.

Shevardnadze Appreciates U.S. Support for Georgia

LD2509203295 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1957 GMT 25 Sep 95

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze at a meeting with new U.S. Ambassador to Tbilisi William Cortney [name as received] on Friday spoke of progress, though slow, in settling the country's internal conflicts.

On the overall situation, he said the country was "at a complicated but significant stage of development because of impending general and presidential elections [no closing quotation mark as received]. He thanked the United States for its support to and concern for consolidating Georgian statehood.

For his part, Cortney said the Americans Georgia's first achievements in the adoption of a new constitution and macroeconomic reforms. He said November's free election would help towards a political consensus and government legitimacy.

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The ambassador pledged U.S. commitment to cooperate with Georgia in meeting new challenges facing it in the promotion of an economy based on private enterprise and in consolidation of its integrity and independence. Cortney spoke of widespread international approval of Shevardnadze's policy aimed at a negotiated settlement to minorities' rights.

Shevardnadze on Currency, Assassination Investigation

LD2509204395 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1957 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Georgia introduced a national currency of lari Monday to replace the temporary Georgian coupon. IF [INTERFAX] Note: The Georgian National Bank fixed the lari exchange rate to foreign currencies for a period of monetary reform (September 25 - October 2, 1995), Georgian National Bank head Nodar Dzhavakhishvili told the Interfax Financial Information Agency. One lari will be equal to 4,000 Russian rubles and one dollar will cost 1.3 lari.

According to the bank head, the monetary reform will not be of a confiscating nature. Within the reform week, Georgian residents are welcome to exchange any amount of their coupons to lari with the following exchange rate: one lari per 1,000,000 coupons. Georgian residents who happen to be abroad during the reform period will be able to exchange their money till November 1, 1995.

In the opinion of Dzhavakhishvili, the lari will depreciate by no more than 12-15% till the end of 1996. The foreign currency reserve of the National Bank exceeds $60 million, which will fully ensure domestic convertibility of the new banknotes, he said.

Georgia has received $197 million credits from the International Monetary Fund since the beginning of this year for support of the lari. It counts on the additional assistance of international fiscal organizations.

Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze has called for consistently carrying out all steps related to the monetary reform.

The lari should become sole legal tender in the country, he said in a Monday interview with national radio. If this does not happen, he stressed, the introduction of the new currency makes no sense.

Shevardnadze expressed confidence that everyone in Georgia will soon give preference to the lari and voiced hope that the government would not have to punish people breaking the law.

He claimed that the public and the overwhelming majority of parties have welcomed the reform, but "there remain individual parties trying to make political capital by criticizing the reform."

Shevardnadze declared that the acceleration of industrial growth is a reliable guarantee of the stability of the lari. He said that in September daily returns to the budget were 12% higher than last August.

An investigation into terrorist acts in Tbilisi has entered a drastic phase, Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze told Radio Georgia Monday.

"The first conclusion is that it was a multi-stage conspiracy whose climax was planned for August 29," he said. "The public will receive detailed information in the near future."

"We have detained only the executors of the terrorist acts, and much is still to be done to find out who backed them," said Shevardnadze.

An attempt on Shevardnadze's life was made on August 29. Deputy Georgian Interior Minister Giya Gulua, leader of the National-Democratic Party Georgy Chanturia and Chairman of the Fund for Democracy and Revival Soliko Khabeishvili have been killed in Tbilisi in the past eighteen months.

Commenting on the situation in Abkhazia, Shevardnadze welcomed a recent statement by UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, who called on the warring sides to immediately resume negotiations.

At the same time, the Georgian leader noted that resolutions and statements are not efficient. "Plenty of correct and just decisions are taken at various levels in Abkhazia, but there have been no real results," he added.

In the words of Shevardnadze, "the search for ways to settle the conflict is underway with the assistance of the Russian leadership. Answers to many questions will soon be given."

Mkhedrioni Leader Ioseliani To Run for New Parliament

LD2509114495 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0930 GMT 25 Sep 95

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Tengiz Pachkoria]

[FBIS Translated Text] Tbilisi, 25 Sept — Jaba Ioseliani, deputy of the present Georgian parliament, will stand for the future supreme legislative body of the republic. The ITAR-TASS correspondent learned today that Jaba Ioseliani will come forward as a candidate of the Archevani (Choice) electoral bloc in the Nadzaladevi district of Tbilisi.

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Jaba Ioseliani, founder and leader of the paramilitary organization Mkhedrioni (Horsemen), announced recently that he was withdrawing his candidature from Georgian presidential elections due on 5 November. Members of the Mkhedrioni are suspected of involvement in an attempt on the life of Eduard Shevardnadze, the Georgian head of state, on 29 August.

Zhvania Denies Violating Election Law

LD2509170495 Tbilisi IPRINDA in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Tbilisi, 25 Sep — An IPRINDA correspondent reports that Zurab Zhvania, general secretary of the Georgian Union of Citizens, held a news conference in Tbilisi today. He said that a 21 September incident was provoked by members of the Central Electoral Commission who are members of the opposition Ilia Chavchavadze Society and Merab Kostava Society. Zhvania accused them of using violent methods to win votes.

(The Central Electoral Commission accused the Union of Citizens, the party founded and led by Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze, of violating the Election Law by distributing humanitarian aid among veterans ahead of the elections).

The Central Electoral commission raised the issue of disqualifying the Union of Citizens from the election campaign, and the commission chairman, Vano Kighuradze, wrote a resignation letter.

According to Zhvania, because of their inability to withstand the contest, opposition forces would continue their attempts to undermine the reputation of the Union of Citizens. "All chances for victory are with us," Zhvania concluded.

Meanwhile, the head of state described the accusations against the Union of Citizens as another terrorist act directed against the state, following the 29 August attack [against Shevardnadze].

Tsitsino Datukishvili, a representative of the Central Electoral Commission's information unit, told the IPRINDA correspondent that the commission has drawn up a document concerning the distribution of humanitarian aid among the population by members of the Union of Citizens. This, she said, is a flagrant violation of the Election Law. She said that during their investigation, commission members established that the population had received humanitarian aid. The aforementioned document was signed by four members of the commission.

Zhvania called this document a falsification aimed at undermining the good name of the Citizens Union.

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Estonia

NATO Commander Warns Serbs on Resumption of Air Strikes

LD2309182195 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1804 GMT 23 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] TALLIN, September 23 (Itar-Tass) — Supreme Allied Commander Europe General George Joulwan warned on Saturday that NATO may resume air strikes on the Bosnian Serbs' positions if they fail to comply with their obligations.

Joulwan, who is in Estonia on a visit, pointed out that if any of the "safe areas" is attacked or bombed, a thorough investigation will be conducted and air strikes may be resumed.

Speaking at a press conference in the Estonian capital Tallin, Joulwan stressed the need to continue political and diplomatic efforts to reach a negotiated settlement of the crisis in Bosnia.

He also called for broader cooperation in the military sphere between NATO and Russia, which, he said, may help build trust between the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and Moscow.

Economy Minister Cancels 'Pointless' Visit To Moscow

LD2509164195 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian 1500 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Estonian Economy Minister Liina Tonisson has cancelled her visit to Moscow with an Estonian business delegation, planned for tomorrow. Tonisson explained the cancellation by saying the visit was pointless because the Estonian and Russian Ministries of Foreign Affairs did not manage to organize and agree meetings between herself and the Russian economic minister and the Russian minister for foreign economic relations. Liina Tonisson was to travel to Moscow with 113 key figures in Estonian business. One of the organizers of the visit was the Estonian Chamber of Trade and Industry.

Tallinn Opposes Russia Joining Council of Europe

WS2509160795 Tallinn BNS in English 1300 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Strasbourg, Sept 25, BNS — The position of Estonia on whether Russia should be given the opportunity to become a full member of the Council of Europe at this stage differs from that of the other two Baltic countries of Latvia and Lithuania.

While the latter two say they would abstain from a vote over whether to unfreeze Russia's admission process, Estonia insists on voting against, a spokesman for the Estonian delegation at the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly told BNS.

The spokesman was speaking from Strasbourg, where the assembly began its scheduled session on Monday [25 September].

The issue was discussed by deputies from the three Baltic countries earlier in the day and all delegations said they won't vote in favor of resumption of the admission process for Russia.

The Parliamentary Assembly, to take up the issue on Tuesday, is most likely to rule in favor of resumption of the process. Russia has the support of two key bodies of the assembly — the legal and human rights committee and the political committee.

Russia's membership drive was frozen in January this year, after the armed crackdown on Chechnya.

The Parliamentary Assembly on Tuesday will also discuss the admission of Ukraine. Estonia's Tunne Kelam is to make an address in favor of Ukraine's membership on behalf of the Conservative group in the assembly.

Russian Specialists Encase Paldiski Reactor in Concrete

LD2309102795 Tallinn Estonian Television Network in Estonian 1800 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Russian nuclear specialists have complied with the duties set down by an agreement and have encased the former reactor at Paldiski [former Russian submarine training center] in a concrete shell. Estonia will have to process the liquid waste, which will cost about $1 million, and also guard the site because the reactor casing will be radioactive for the next 30 years. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] The Russian specialists are preparing to hand over the facility. Next Monday [25 September] will be their last working day, when the once-secret submarine training center will be handed over to the Estonian Government. Apart from overgrown symbols of power, it will mean 29 ha of land and dilapidated buildings. The Estonian Government will create a radioactive waste repository there, of world standard, and the waste currently at Tammiku [near Tallinn] will also be taken there.

Interior Minister Meets Chinese Ambassador

WS2509144795 Tallinn BNS in English 1208 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tallinn, Sept 22, BNS — Estonian Interior Minister Edgar Savisaar met Chinese

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Ambassador Sun Dadong on Friday [22 Friday] to discuss matters related to his trip to China due next month.

Savisaar is to fly to Beijing for the 64th general assembly session of the Interpol, due on Oct. 4-10, the interior ministry press office said.

Also dealt with at Friday's meeting were contacts between the interior ministries of the two countries.

Kuwaiti MPs Arrive in Tallinn for Official Visit

WS2509134795 Tallinn BNS in English 1707 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tallinn, Sept 22, BNS — A delegation of the Kuwaiti parliament is in Estonia until Tuesday [26 September] for meetings with Estonian MPs, foreign and economics ministry officials.

The Kuwaiti MPs are scheduled to meet the head of the Estonian parliament's foreign affairs commission, Eino Tamm, and the head of the parliament's Estonia-Kuwait friendship group, Juhan Telgmaa, on Saturday.

They will have meetings with members of the parliamentary friendship group as well as with members of the parliament's economics and foreign affairs commissions on Monday. They will also meet Foreign Ministry Vice Chancellor Raul Malk and Economics Ministry Vice Chancellor Arvi Hamburg.

The speaker of the Estonian parliament, Toomas Savi, is to give a dinner in honor of the guests on Sunday.

Fatherland, Independence Parties To Merge in Dec

LD2409163695 Tallinn Estonian Television Network in Estonian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Estonian National Fatherland Party and the Estonian National Independence Party [ERSP] will finally merge in December. The congress of the Fatherland Party approved the merger agreement today. The ERSP congress approved the agreement back in August. Mart Laar will be chairman of the union of the two parties until a joint congress. [passage omitted]

Chechen Spokesman Protests Arrest of Crime Figure

WS2209121895 Tallinn ETA in English 0656 GMT 22 Sep 95

[From EESTI SONUMID, POSTIMEES, 22 September, p.3 ; "News Bulletin" No. 188]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Imran Akhayev, unofficial representative of the Chechen Republic in Estonia, published a letter of protest in EESTI SONUMID in connection with the arrest of Kharon Dikayev, alleged leader of Chechen organised crime. Dikayev was arrested on September 12 and charged with illegal possession of firearms. No further charges have been presented so far, Assistant Director of Central Criminal Police Koit Pikaro announced.

Dikayev is currently held in a detention facility outside Tallinn and the police is planning further security measures, after unknown persons have threatened to bomb the police prefecture and the prison where Dikayev was detained. The police links the Chechen group with the a shooting [as received] in Tallinn in July and the disappearance of three Russians in early September. One of the three was later found killed.

Akhayev announced in his letter that there are only 30 Chechens in Estonia, women and children included. Only one of them has Estonian citizenship. He denied the existence of a Chechen criminal organisation and described Dikayev as a honourable businessman.

Latvia

Minister Rules Out Gazprom Role in Privatization Plan

LD2209183795 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1517 GMT 22 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] RIGA, Sept 22 (Interfax) — Conditions for Russian Gazprom participation in the privatization of the Latvijas Gaze enterprise are not acceptable to Latvia, Latvian State Minister for Energy Juris Ozolins told a news conference in Riga Friday.

Interfax has reported that the Latvian Privatization Agency decided to sell 22% of shares of the Latvian Latvijas Gaze state joint stock company to foreign investors in summer 1995. Privatization proposals were sent to gas companies in France, Norway, Great Britain, Germany, the US and some other states, including the Russian Gazprom.

Ozolins said that negotiations with Gazprom are underway "in the spirit of constant threats." According to the minister, Gazprom insists on purchasing no less than 50% of Latvijas Gaze shares yet promises nothing but gas supplies at a low price. "If you do not sell 50% of shares, we will raise prices several times," said Ozolins commenting on the Gazprom stand at negotiations.

The minister admitted the negotiations are complicated by Latvijas Gaze's debt of 8 million lat to Gazprom. However, he fully excludes the possibility that the Gazprom proposals will be accepted. Negotiations will go on.

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Talks with the French Gas de France and other Western gas companies will be started in the near future.

Latvia does not plan to boost privatization of Latvijas Gaze. It wants to choose the most profitable proposals by foreign investors, he said.

Lithuania

Brazauskas Comments on Visits to Turkey, Romania

WS2509135395 Vilnius ELTA in English 1812 GMT 22 Sep 95

[From "News Bulletin" No. 849]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vilnius, September 22, ELTA — On his way back home after official visits in Romania and Turkey, Lithuanian President Algirdas Brazauskas regretted on Thursday [21 September] night that some political parties and their leaders consider their internal problems more important than the national affairs of Lithuania.

Brazauskas said after his talks with Romanian President Ion Iliescu that he was once more convinced in unprospectiveness of such a policy.

Brazauskas visited Romania at the beginning of this week.

Lithuanian President said that Romanian parliamentary and political parties made a coalition for a rather long period in order to benefit the national interests of the State. It is a good example for Lithuania, Brazauskas stressed.

He did not reject a possibility that in Lithuania, after the next general elections to Seimas (Lithuanian Parliament), a coalition could be formed.

Speaking about the results of his visits to Romania and Turkey, Brazauskas said they were useful for Lithuania. He emphasized the usefulness of this visit for Lithuania, not for him personally. Brazauskas rejected the accusations for his too often trips abroad.

Lithuanian President's visit in Turkey lasted from September 19 to 21. He met with Turkish President Suleyman Demirel, Prime Minister Tansu Ciller, Government members, businessmen and people dealing with culture and science.

The leaders of Turkey officially said they were to support Lithuania striving to enter NATO. This statement is very important for Lithuania, Brazauskas said. By the way, Turkey is one of most influential members of North Atlantic alliance and has the largest military forces after the USA.

In Brazauskas' opinion, the prospects of economic cooperation with Turkey are rather promising. Both presidents discussed cooperation possibilities together with a group of 40 Lithuanian businessmen accompanying Brazauskas.

Speaking at Bilkent University and several meetings with Turkish businessmen, Brazauskas also stressed that Lithuanian electronic enterprises - a part of former USSR military complex - could attract attention of Turkey by a possibility to supply microschemes of very high quality to Turkey, he said.

Lithuanian President said he had no doubts that political, economic and cultural cooperation between Lithuania and Turkey would develop rapidly.

Prime Minister Leaves on Visit to Philippines, SRV

LD2309134295

[FBIS Editorial Report] Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian at 0900 GMT on 23 September reports that Lithuanian Prime Minister Adolfas Slezevicius has left for an official six-day visit to the Philippines and Vietnam today.

On the way to South East Asia, the prime minister and delegation escorting him will make brief visits to Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and China, where meetings with prime ministers of these countries will be held.

In Kazakhstan talks will be held with the prime minister concerning his official visit to Lithuania.

It is expected that treaties on commerce will be signed with the Philippines and Vietnam.

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